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BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA

Chanda rāu Jēta Si rò
Vithū Sūje rò kiyo



EDITED BY
THE LATE DR L P TESSITORI

CALCUTTA
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INTRODUCTION

The Duglā poem edited in this volume is one of considerable interest under several aspects. It was composed by Vithū Sūjo Nagaīyotā a Cīrāna at the stipend of rān Jeta Sī of Bikaner about the year 1535 A.D., to celebrate a victory obtained by the latter prince over Kāmārān who from the Panjāb had invaded his territory. The fact that the Muhammadan historians do not even mention this unfortunate adventure of the son of Bābar, only enhances the value of the poem which may thus claim the credit of filling a small gap in the history of India. But the subject of the *Jeta Sī ro Chanda* is not restricted to the battle in which Kāmārān was routed. Like all heroic poems of some bulk and importance, it contains also an introduction giving an account of the military exploits of rān Jeta Sī's predecessors from his ancestor Cūdo the daring Rāthorā who was the first to win for himself and his descendants the title of rān of Marwar, down to Viko, the founder of Bikaner, and his son Lūma Karana the gallant father of Jeta Sī. Indeed the account of the exploits of Viko and Lūma Karana summary and obscure as it is, constitutes a document of some importance for the early history of Bikaner, perhaps the oldest written account that has been preserved of the exordiums of this great State founded by the Rāthorās in the heart of the desert. But the poem contains yet a third point of interest—the vivid picture it draws before our eyes of the attitude of the Rajputs, an attitude of terror, hatred, and consternation in the face of the victorious march of the Tartars, or as they would improperly call them, Mughals, from Berghana.

The review of the exploits of rān Jeta Sī's ancestors, which forms the introductory part of the poem, is not the monotonous reading one might expect, on the contrary, the very conciseness of the narrative and the rapid succession in which the salient events are mentioned one after another, though not always in due chronological order, gives to the verses a movement which appears varied and pleasant. No doubt, the eminently epical and romantic character of the personages themselves and of their exploits greatly contributes to create such an impression. It is the story of a gradual but at the same time amazingly rapid conquest on the part of a vigorous race, who in the narrow space of four generations succeeded in subjugating to its sway the greatest part of the Rajputana desert from the chain of the Aravalli to the bed of the Nairwal, a stretch of over three hundred miles. As the protagonists of this prodigious conquest file off before our eyes, one after

another, shrouded in their armours, we fancy we can still see the fire of the eyes in their empty orbits and hear the cry with which they used to encourage their men at the time of the onslaught. They breathe life through the immortal verses of the bard and react the story of their lives, a story of battles. From the small outpost of Sālavarī¹ assigned to him by his relative the rāula of Mahevo, Cūdo, a man without inheritance, makes himself lord of Mandora and gains the dignity of rāu (2-6). Then snatches Nāgora from the Muhammadans and subjugates a considerable portion of the territory of the Mohilas in the north-east, thus founding a large principality (7-9). But just as he reaches the apogee of his glory, a coalition formed against him by the governor of Multan, the rān of Pūgala, and the Sākhalās of Jāgalū surprises him unprepared at Nāgora and compels him to take the only honourable course open to a Rajput in similar straits: sally forth and rush into the thickest of the enemy to court an immortal death (11-20). His principality falls to pieces, but Mandora remains to his sons and one of these, Rina Mala, with the help of rāno Mokala of Citora succeeds in uniting in his hands the possession of Mandora and of Sojhata, another important stronghold north-west of the Aravalli. Rina Mala's death is even more unfortunate than his father's, for Kūbhō, the despot of Citora murders him in his sleep and deprives his son and heir of all his possessions (21-24). This son and heir is Jodhō. Driven into exile by the assassin of his father this young man sharpens his sword in a hut of the desert and prepares himself for a determined guerrilla against the garrisons placed by Kūbhō in the land which is his. One after the other the outposts of Citora are shattered to pieces by the sword of the Rāthōra, Mandora is reconquered, and Mewar itself is attacked and ravaged (25-30). The land is thus redeemed and Rina Mala is avenged, but the spectre of the latter is not satisfied until Jodhō makes a pilgrimage to Gayā to make for his father the offer of the funeral cakes (31-33). Before passing away from the scene of the world, Jodhō adds to his fame yet another laurel: a victory obtained over the Pathānas at Fatehpur (34-37).

With Jodhō's son, Viko, begins the independent history of Bikaner. This enterprising youth leaves his motherland and goes to settle on its northern borders among the Sākhalās of Jāgalū (40). Thence, turning his eyes to the north-east where a vast tract of country partly in the hands of peaceful Jātas and partly of bellicose Mohilas invites his ambition, Vikō embarks on a campaign of conquest which in a short time makes him the lord of all the desert from the borders of Pūgala to those of Hissar, and from the Ghagghar stream to the borders of Nāgora.

¹ Probably the Halorī of the Map, about 16½ miles N.-W. of Jodhpur as the crow flies

With his victorious sword, he now knocks at the door of Divarāura, Mūmana-Vāhana (43), Depālapura, Bhatanēia, Vithondō, Sarasō (44), Himsāra Nāgara, Naraharī (45), Fatehpura (46), and Nāgōra (47), the State of Bikaner is thus established and the foundations of its capital are also laid in Samvat 1542 (49). What a splendid monument of human enterprise and determination this man, Vikō, leaves to his posterity! Departed from the cliffs of Mandora with a handful of followers, he now possesses an army capable to accept a fight with powerful enemies like the Langahs of Multan (43, 48), the imperials of Jhūjhanū (46), and the *subedar* of Ajmer (47)! But the glorious figure of Vikō has already passed away to leave room on the screen for his great son, Lūna Karana, the formidable "horned bull," the "sun of the race" as the bard is pleased to call him.

The bard must have seen the best days of the rule of Lūna Karana, and this explains why his description of the exploits of this ruler is more detailed and accurate. Unscrupulous to the point of dispossessing a younger brother to make himself more secure (63-4), Lūna Karana is not slow in loosening the strings of his purse to captivate the affections of his subjects: he feeds the poor in a year of famine (54-5), and ingratiate to himself the bards by gifts of horses and elephants (56, 62). The newly founded capital of the desert, the city of Bikaner, is already dressed in all the pomp and circumstance of a great court: gems glitter in the darbar hall, chiefs of rank attend, caparisoned elephants are tied at the posts outside the gate, flags flutter on the top of the palace, while bards and dancers from Gujarat recite panegyrics and perform in the presence of the Rāu (51-6). But the sword of Vikō does not rust in the hands of his son, nor do the comforts of prosperity make the latter forget that fighting spirit which had made possible the creation of a State so vast and which was now required to defend and consolidate it. One of the great military achievements of Lūna Karana is a defeat which he by means of a night attack inflicts on Muhammad Khān of Nāgōra, who had brought an army against Bikaner (57-61). Another is an expedition which he makes into the territory of Jesalmer putting the Bhātis to flight and compelling the helpless Rāula to take shelter within the walls of the capital, while the Rāthōra cavalry raids the country all around (67-73). A third campaign is one against the Rāu of Jodhpur, and this is undertaken by Lūna Karana in company with the Khān of Nāgōra (74-5). Elated by all these victories and burning with the desire of new conquests, the son of Vikō the undaunted and indomitable Lūna Karana, unfurls once more his banners and leads his army towards the east (76). With lightning rapidity he takes Dīdāvānō and puts the Mewari feudatories to flight (78-9), then, reinforced by Daulat Khān of Nāgōra (? , 80), marches on Jhū-

jhanū, and thence by the way of Nārāhari and Singhāno directs his army towards Nāranoḥa (81). But while he is encamped at Pañcerī, a large body of Pathānas falls on him (82). The forces are unequal the enemy, supported by artillery (83), makes a terrible onslaught the lines of the Bikaneris are broken and two sons of the Rān, Pratīpa Sī and Vira Sī, are felled before the eyes of their father (84-6). Lūna Karana finds himself alone, his army is shattered and he is asked to surrender his elephants, but can a scion of Cūdo surrender? Like a wounded boar, he throws himself into the middle of the enemy army and falls transfixed by a hundred spears (88-93).

Such were the deeds of the ancestors of Jeta Sī the great rān who now adorns with his person the *garhī* of Bikaner. He is of course, a son of Lūna Karana and a mighty giant like his father, an merollable pillar set up as it were to support the weight of the sky (94). Look at the majesty of this monarch who, wise as Sahadeva, sits under the regal parasol fanned by elbowies of a spotless white (95).¹ Ten great chiefs serve at his gate (96). And who can describe the splendour of his capital and the prosperity of his subjects? In the streets of Bikaner you see to-day so much silk that you really wonder if this is the Jangala country¹ or not rather Kashmir (99). Everywhere beautiful women full of grace and modesty, everywhere fierce-looking warriors used to handle the sword (100) everywhere stables of horses, everywhere gold and all kinds of wealth (101). And how beautiful the city with its rich bazar crowded by merchants, lords of *lacs* its neat balconies, its unconquerable ramparts, its impassable moat (102) its tanks brimming with water! Is this not a return of the happy reign of Rāma over the earth (103)? What a contrast makes the peaceful prosperity of the inhabitants of Bikaner with the cataclysmic condition of poor Hindustan! Here rulers and subjects, provinces and principalities, are tossed about like helpless rafts in a storm, ever since a few years ago the barbarians from the north, the frightful Mugals of Bābar, swept over the country like a deluge.

What a rapid progress was theirs! One after the other Bhākhara, Arora (113), Sātalamera (115), Dwarīura (116) Mūmana-Vāhana, Marota (117), Ūca, Mūlatīna (117), Bheharo, Bagō (118) Bhambheri, Mangalōra, Jamū (118), Sīramōra, Lāhora, Depālapura (119), Bajavārō, Kothū (123), Sāmānā (123), and many other places were swept away like straws. In vain the emperor Ibrāhīm tried to arrest the irruption, though his army numbered more than a hundred thousand it was of no avail and he was himself overcome and killed.

¹ Jangala is the ancient name of the country which is included within the boundaries of the present Bikaner State. The meaning of the word is obviously jungle, or desert.

(124-5) Dhili, Āgarò, and Bayānò fell into the hands of Bābar (126-7), the Pathānas were pursued as far as Canderi (127), Jaūpura was taken, and Ajodhyā with the whole of Bihār, even as far as Jagannātha and Panduò, was subjugated (127-130) The Rānò of Mewar, Sāgò, the door of Hinduism, marched on Āgarò determined to free the country from the Mugal pest, but at Sikarī, alas!, was defeated, clipped of his pride, and deprived of his elephants (132-6) Then came the turn of Alavara and the other cities of Mewar, which country was overrun and subjugated together with Āmberī, Sābharī, and Nāgòra (137-140) In short, all the strongholds of Hindustan have crumbled one after the other to dust under the tread of the Mugsals, and all the princes and chiefs have bowed their heads in submission, only Bikaner remains firm and inrol-
lable like an island of rock in the middle of the tempest (141)

Now Bābar is dead, and his sons have inherited his conquests One of these Kamarò, or as the Muhammadans would call him, Kāmran, has set himself up as an independent sovereign in Lāhòra, whence looking round he can see all the neighbouring countries dominated by the Mugsals except one, this one Bikaner Can the proud Kamarò suffer rāu Jeta Sī to stand aloof unbending and unconcerned, when all the other chiefs of Hindustan have come to do homage and to pay tribute? No, no Jeta Sī too must bow his head Arms! arms! we will march against this Rāu of the desert Orders are given and from all parts of the country the Mugal soldiers assemble in Lāhòra (142-4) What a huge army! What frightful faces! Tall and stout, with broad distorted features, red-complexioned, with monkey-like visages, armed with bows of the weight of thirty-five *tanlas*, the Mugsals gather round their whinnying horses (145-151), horses of all colours (152) and breeds mountain-breds, Masakis, Tartars, Arabs, Khurasānīs, Makurānīs (153), and mounting in a fury (154), take the road of the south (155) Accompanied by the sound of warlike drums and other instruments of all descriptions, like a multitude of noisy cranes (158-9) they come down in a cloud of dust, taking delight as they march in shooting arrows at the birds of the sky (160)—those terrible arrows of theirs which never miss (143)! The Satalaja is crossed, and passing between Vithondò and Abhohara¹ (161), the Mugal army swoops down upon Bhatanèra² (162)

Here they surround the fort and pitch their tents Kheta Sī Ararakamalòta, a Kādhala Rāthòra, one of the bravest and most faithful of Jeta Sī's vassals, is in command of the fort, and to him the Mugsals send envoys to suggest submission (163-4) Opening his mouth as wide as he can, the Rāthòra warrior with

¹ Bhatinda and Abhor of the Map

² The modern Hanumangarh

the full force of his wrath and indignation howls in reply to the enemy 'Come, Sultan! Come and face my spear!'" (165) A reply worthy of a Rāthōra! The Mugals besiege the fortress (167) and begin to rain into it a hail of arrows (168) and cannon shots (169), but the defenders hold firm until the besiegers escalate the walls and pour inside like the innumerable host of the monkeys of Rāma when they took Laṅkā (170-1) Bhatanēra is expunged, but Kheta Si is not a prisoner with a garland of *tulasī* round his neck (171) and the naked sword in his hand, the son of Araraka Mala throws the gate open (174) and sallies forth like a mad elephant to spread destruction in the enemy camp. He is at last overcome by numbers, but what matters? Even though he is killed and Bhatanēra is taken, the banner of glory which he has planted in the sands of Marwar flies high and conspicuous over the whole plain of Hindustan (176)'

Emboldened by their success against Bhatanēra, the Mugals lose no time in continuing their march southwards, and rush into the Thalī (177-9) With all the speed of their horses they come down, one hand holding the reins and the other the bow (180), and terror-stricken the population flees before them (181-4) As they advance, they appear so numerous that all the four directions of the sky seem to be filled with bustle and clamour (185) The news spread that an ingent Mugal army is marching on Bikaner! Presently the messengers from Kamarò arrive and declare before rāu Jēta Si the terms which the Mugal king intends to dictate "Come before Kamarò without delay, and bring ten crores of gold, and a bride (187)!" On hearing these infamous proposals, the scion of Vikò, the crown of the Rāthōra clan, blazes forth his indignation with the fierceness of a fire aided by an impetuous wind (188-9), and even before the messengers could shut their mouths, he drives them away crying "Avaunt! Avaunt! Go back to your Kamarò and tell him that as Mālò routed Nemjir (190) so shall Jēta Si do to him Tell him that no Rathora has ever fled before a Muhammadan Tell him that Cūḍò beat Vijulī Khān (191) Tell him that rāu Sata Salla put to flight Peroj Khān Tell him that Rina Mala slew Mahamand Khān (192) Tell him that Jodhò killed Sārang Khān with his own hand, and that rāu Sātala routed Ser Khān (193) Tell him that Vikò drove before himself the imperials of Delhi Tell him that Dūdo destroyed Sīriyo and took his elephants (194) Tell him that my father Lūna Karana put to flight Mahamand Khān (of Nāgòra), and that rāu Gāgò routed the present chief of Nāgòra and captured his elephants (195) In the same way shall I beat Kamarò Avaunt! Be gone!" Back go the messengers to the Pātisīha and report that Jeta Si intoxicated with pride refuses to leave his fort (196)

The Mugals who had halted some distance from Bikaner,

resume their march as the sun sets, making straight for this city. Marching all night by the light of their torches they arrive before Bikaner at daybreak (203). What a sight the dense mass of elephants and horses and men advancing over the undulations of the sand, with their weapons, and shields, and armours, and caparisons glittering and sparkling in the morning sun! Coming right under the walls of the city, they beat then drums (207), and holding their bows high over their heads, cry with one voice 'Let us block the gate of the fort and raid the country (208)!' But Jēta Sī, pushing before himself his frightened subjects like a boar its little ones is already leaving the fort to frustrate the enemy design. The Mugals arrive just in time to see him depart and to hear the deafening noise of his drums, but dare not provoke him and let him pass unmolested (209-13). Then they pitch their tents in the open (214-15) and send a detachment to occupy the fort, but a Rajput fort, though vacated, is never given up without a sacrifice of blood. Bhoja Rāja, a Rūpāuta Rāthōra, and four Jetunga Bhātīs have made a vow to defend it and keep up the honour of the Rajputs and with their manly breasts block the passage of the gate to the invaders. It is only by passing over their bodies that the Mugal cavalry can enter into Bikaner (216-17).

An easy victory!, must have thought Kamarō. But rāu Jēta Sī has not been defeated nor has he fled. he has only retired in order to rally all his forces and preserve liberty of movements. Will he not exert himself now to liberate his country from the hated invaders? See since he left Bikaner he has never rested, he has made the saddle of his horse his throne (218-22). He has collected all his warriors and he now only waits for the right moment to fall on the enemy and rout him (223). See the moment has already come. There he stands, the brave Rāu, surrounded by his brothers and the flower of the Bikaner nobles, there he stands supervising the distribution of the horses preparatory to the attack (227). One by one, the grooms lead the beautiful animals before the Rāu, and one by one the nobles mount on saddle under his eyes. Each warrior receives a charger worthy of himself, indeed, they are all splendid beasts, worth a *lac* each or more, and represent all the best breeds found over the face of the earth, not excluding the foremost of all breeds, the breed of the divine horses of the Sun! How can a poet describe them? Their pointed mobile ears are like an owl's (245, 263, 344), their long necks like a cock's (263, 277, 278, 288, 291) or a peacock's (245, 282), their long nervous legs like a monkey's (273, 291), their mouths so small that they can drink water from the hollow of one hand (273, 276, 345), their breasts so strong that they can shatter to pieces even a wall (325, 346). Supple like fishes and agile like monkeys (278), they shy even at their own

shade (338), and dance like a dancing-girl at the beating of hands (239, 252, 294, 315, 323, 324), like peacocks they display their long tails in the air (252), and like monkeys (246, 267, 277, 325-331) or like deer (242, 251, 292-320) they jump in a wonderful wise. In swiftness they vie with the wind (260, 275), and enable the rider to catch the neck of the fleeing deer between the bow and its string (277, 287, 312). And as for their training, well, they are so used to the bustle of battle that at the first beat of the warlike drums they are off with such impetus that no one would think of detaining them (289), going straight for the enemy, they dash against the points of the spears and carry their rider so close to the adversary that he can fight him with a knife, if it so pleases him (269).

Hari Rāja is the first to mount on the horse Jethī (234), then follow Teja Si, the Rāu's brother, on Gangājala (235), Ratana Si, another brother of the Rāu, on Singārathāta (236), and Rāmarò, a third brother of the Rāu, on Pābūpasāu (237). Then in due order mount Neta Si on Revantapasāu (238), Sāgalò on Guālera (239), Dūgarò on Vālahò (240), Dedò¹ (241), Jè Malò on Khavāsa (242), Sākara Si on Kalyānapāñca (243), Nārāma on Pañcaratana (244), Jagò, the Kachavāhò, on Harinota (245), Dūgarò on Mora (246), Amara on Karanīpasāu (247), Gāgò on Mukutacāla (248), Prithī Rāja on Jagirekha (249), Rāi Mala on Cañradhāla (250), Bhīma on Mriga (251), Sañgrāma, the Sodhò, on Mora (252), Deda on Revantapasāu (253), Jeta Mala on Cirukulò (254), Kīsana Dāsa on Magaradhaja (255), Vanavīra² (256), Raghunātha on Sallūna (257), Megha Rāja on Hamsa (258), Virama Deva on Navalakhò (259), Dūdarò on Mirighulò (260), Khīvarò on Cādinò (261), Vīdarò on Bhīgāra (262), Virama De on Bhañra (263), Māla De on Macharāitò (264), Naga Rāja on Sihālò (265), Lakha Dhira on Gunasāgara (266), Netaìò on Nenasukha (267), Surijana on Cāraharò (268), Dūjana Salla on Churikāra (269), Parabatò on Jagarūva (270), Pātālò on Rūpamalla (271), Āsò on Hira (272), Bhavānī Dāsa² (273), Naga Rāja on Dhehyò (274), Bhojalò on Vachanāga (275), Vira on Caracarò (276), Bhīmò on Ūjalò (? 277), Āsò on Jābuò (278), Kīsana Dāsa, the pirohita, on Lādò (279), Ratana Si on Meghanāda (280), Naga Rāja, the Mūhatò, on Lākhika (281), Pithalò on Naginò (282), Pañcāma on Pārevò (283), Sīmalò on Devīpasāu (284), Sadhārana, the Mūhatò on Pasāitò (285), Sahasa Mala on Macharāitò (286), Rāna on Sadāraṅga (287), Lākhana Si on Revantapasāu (288), Sobhramiyò on Navalakhi (289), Karama Si on Agarāna (? 290), Santanātha on Sālevò (291), Ūgò on Korīdhaja (292), Mandalesara on Sāhanābhādivò (293), Dhana Rāja on Vīsanapasāu (294), Vāghulò on Nēnasukha (295), Rāi Mala on Phūlamāla (296),

¹ The name of Dedò's horse is not given in the text

² The name of his horse is not recorded

Kānhavò on Sonèyò (297), Rāma, the Bhātī, on Cāpalò (298), Kīsana on Cīundapasāu (299), Dūdhò on Paravālo (300), Vanijiga on Nālero (301), Pithama Rāu on Nālerò (302), Rāi Pāla on Cāpalo (303), Neta Si on Phūlaeota (304), Surijana on Padama (305), Kīsana on Cāpalo (306) Lakho on Alakhiyò (307) Kheta Si on Agarāna (308), Vanivò on Karanīpasāu (309), Rāi Pāla on Sīhanasimgāra (310), Jodhò on Devāno (311) Mādanivò on Gururivò (312), Narò on Lādanivò (313), Vanavira on Sameeo (314), Jodho, the Bhātī, on Navalakhi (315), Kelha on Vetāla (316), Akho on Khītao (317), Jālapò on Bagulivò (318), Vāghulo on Cītrāga (319) Neta Si on Kānhavò (320) Bhāra Mala on Sameeo (321), Jaga Māla, the Jasahara, on Sālāmi (322) Neta Si on Gulālā (323), Bhīdaro on Mānika (324), Ranavira on Kabūtara (325) Sāi Dāsa on Dheliyo (326), Sakativò on Hamsa (327), Rāi Pāla on Hirò (328) Tūno on Jagajetha (329), Narabada, the Cahuvāna, on Cañradhiāla (330), the Selahathas Ūdharana and Megha on Kabūtara and Harināgāla (331, 332), Vanivò on Bhāmara¹ (333), Gogū De on Sīhanāhadivò (334), the Indās Ūgo and Nara Smgha on Sībhāu and Jhūthiyò (335, 336), Mādanivò on Mgutivò (337), Karana on Pātasūtra (338), the Rāharas Dūgarò and Rūpiyo on Mrighulo and Sālevò (339, 340), and lastly the Parihāras Rāma and Mādana on Sūrijapasāu and Kavilivò (341, 342)

Altogether one hundred and nine picked warriors mounted on horseback, spear in hand, in front of rān Jeta Si, and when they were all mounted (343), the Rān ordered his favourite charger to be brought the incomparable Sarūpa (344) The grooms go to fetch him but the noble animal, beating the ground with his hoofs and wagging his tail, keeps them at bay and looking towards Jeta Si, seems to speak "O Rān of the Rāthōras, if thou wilt mount on me come thyself! (347-49)" Jeta Si reassures him "Come Garuda-like vehicle! Thou art of the seed of the horses of the Sun and I am of the seed of Vikò Come, for I will throw thee right upon the enemy banners (349-50)" The horse is appeased at the sound of Jeta Si's voice, and five grooms at once jump on him and liberate his head from the halter and his feet from the shackles (351), and put on him the bridle, and the saddle, and the armour, and the different ornaments (352-55) Rān Jeta Si puts his feet in the stirrup and mounts, like the Lord² on Garuda (356)

Then, after marching the army to a convenient distance from the Mugal camp (358-65), rān Jeta Si orders a halt for the purpose of distributing the armours The right moment for the attack has come men and horses are clad in steel as

¹ The name of this horse is not given by Sūjò, but it is found in the apocryphic *Jeta Si rò Chanda*, 416

² Visnu

bright as a mirror (365-68), about half the space of the night is elapsed, and the waning moon illuminates the white tents of the Mugals. Famous in the annals of the Rajputs shall be this memorable hour of the fourth day of the dark fortnight of Mārgaśīrṣa of the year 1591 of Vikramāditya (371)! But lo! the Rāthora drums have already broken the silence of the night and the warriors of Jēta Sī are already charging with all the speed of their horses at the sleeping enemy. The Mugals spring to their feet crying "Muhammad!", and grasp their swords and their bows (372-73). A shower of arrows falls on the onrushing Rāthoras, but raising the cry "Je Rāma!" they are in a moment among the tents (374). Their fury is like that of tigers that have broken the chains wherewith they were bound (375). Sāgo leads the onslaught (376-77), but Jēta Sī cannot suffer to remain behind and vying in intrepidity with the bravest of his warriors, throws his Sarūpa where the scuffle is the fiercest (377-81). Like a lion in a herd of elephants, so looks the gallant Rāu among the Islamites (381-82). The Rāthora swords play havoc smiting, and piercing, and shattering armours, and chopping heads and limbs (383-87), and the irresistible onslaught gains ground with the rapidity of a deluge, till the camp is all inundated and bursts on all sides like an overfilled reservoir whereof the embankments have given way (388-90). The Mugals are routed, and the camp is all a weltering mass of blood and carnage (393-95). Glory to Jēta Sī! For in the same way as Rāma rescued Sitā, even so has he rescued his land (395), and has liberated from the impious barbarian the captured women and cows of Bikaner (398). Exult O land of Maru! For the invaders from Khurasan, the Mugals of Kamarò, routed and decimated by Jeta Sī, are now fleeing for their lives to Lāhōra (399)!

In spite of minor poetical inaccuracies and exaggerations, which in a work of this kind are quite excusable, the historical value of the main information contained in the poem is indisputable. The *Jeta Sī ro Chanda* was undoubtedly composed shortly after Jeta Sī's victory in Samvat 1591, at any rate it was certainly composed before Samvat 1598, in which year Jeta Sī fell on the field of honour while trying to defend Bikaner from the rapacious aggression of Rāu Mālā De of Jodhpur. But the *Jeta Sī ro Chanda* by Vithū Sūjò is not the only work composed to celebrate the Bikaneri victory over Kāmran. Another similar poem, bearing the same title and written on exactly the same plan and in the same style, is extant in the Bikaner Darbar Library, and it is obvious that this too must have been composed on the same occasion. This poem is somewhat bulkier and comprises 485 stanzas, but the name of its author is unfortunately not recorded. However, there can be no doubt that this author must have been a Cūrana, probably an emulator of our Sūjò, and like the latter a

man who 'ate the salt' of rāu Jēta Sī Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in his *Khyāta* of Bikaner¹ mentions a poem in *chandas* in honour of Jeta Sī composed by Vithū Mehò,² but in the absence of other and better evidence it would perhaps be too rash to infer that this Vithū Mehò is the author of the adespotic *Chanda*. Anyhow, the point that only matters here is the perfect agreement existing between the two homonymous poems in relation to the main facts related, an agreement which is especially striking in the enumeration of the picked warriors of Bikaner who mount on horseback before the Rāu, previous to the famous night battle. Here not only the names of the men are identical in both the accounts but even the names of their particular chargers are the same in both cases³. Thus one poem confirms the authenticity of the other, and both taken together constitute an historical document of the first importance for the knowledge of this otherwise unknown episode of the history of medieval India.

It is, I think unnecessary to give here a detailed account of the contents of the anonymous *Jeta Sī ro Chanda*, as compared with ours. I have already said that the two poems are composed on exactly the same lines. The anonymous *Chanda* also begins with a genealogical introduction much as our poem, the only difference between the two being that the former is much more diffuse, and instead of starting from rāu Cūdo starts from Salakho, rāu Cūdo's grandfather. The narrative however runs independently in each of the two accounts, and particulars which are omitted by Sūjo are often given by Anonym and vice versâ, indeed in several places one poem integrates and supplements the other. Thus the death of Bābar which is not even so much as mentioned in Sūjo's poem, is clearly alluded to by Anonym (263-64), and the number of the Bikaner cavalry that routed Kāmran, which is not given by Sūjo, is described by Anonym as consisting of one thousand cuirassiers, probably an approximative round figure (437). Again, the day of the night battle is given as Saturday by Sūjo (371) and as Sunday by Anonym (455), a discrepancy which is easily accounted for by the supposition that the former considered the day preceding the momentous night, and the latter the day following it. This and other minor discrepancies show that though composed on the same lines, the two poems are no slavish imitations of one another, on the contrary, it is certain that they were written quite independently.

¹ *Descr. Cat. of Bard and Histl. MSS.*, Sect. 1, pt. 11, No. 1, p. 174b

² Of Vithū Mehò we possess other works, among which a *Pābūji ro Chanda* (see *Descr. Cat.*, etc., Sect. 11, pt. 1, No. 2)

³ In twelve cases only, the names of the horses disagree, but these few exceptions far from disproving the general fact of the close agreement of the two poems with one another, only show that these are independent and that one poem is not a copy nor a derivation from the other.

The close similarity, nay almost identity, of language, vocabulary, style, similes, etc., in the two works, is explainable with the consideration that both their authors belonged to the same period and to the same place, and had probably gone through the same curriculum in their respective training.

Of minor importance are two short extemporaneous compositions in *chappaya lavittas*, which likewise commemorate the battle in which Jeta Sī routed Kāmraṇ. The one is by Gorō and the other by Sivō, probably two contemporary Cāranas of Bikaner. But, as is generally the case with extemporaneous commemorative songs, these two compositions contain very little historical information beyond the main statement that Jeta Sī routed Kāmraṇ. Both are in Pīṅgala and are preserved in the same manuscript volume, dating from the time of Akbar and of rājā Rāi Sīṅgha of Bikaner.¹

Thus there is ample contemporary evidence in existence to dispel any doubt that could possibly be entertained as to the accuracy of the information supplied by the bardic and historical literature of Bikaner concerning Kāmraṇ's expedition against this State and his subsequent defeat at the hands of rājā Jeta Sī. The date given by the two *Chandas* for the latter event (Samvat 1591) falls within the period when Kāmraṇ, as we know from the Muhammadan chronicles, was consolidating himself in the Panjab. From the Bikaner sources we know that Bhatanera, the important stronghold on the Bikaner-Panjab frontier, had been conquered by Kheta Sī Ararakamalota, a vassal of rājā Jeta Sī, some time after the latter's accession in Samvat 1583, or thereabout. Naturally, Kāmraṇ must have felt tempted, if not actually compelled, to expel the Rāthoras from Bhatanera, and after doing it, he probably resolved to continue his march southwards and inflict on Bikaner such a blow as would prevent the Rāthoras from attempting to reconquer their lost conquest. Though defeated and obliged to beat a hasty retreat from the fort of Bikaner, he did not fail in his object altogether, for Bhatanera remained in his hands and the Rāthoras were unable to reconquer it for several years. The question remains as to whether Kāmraṇ led his expedition against Bhatanera and Bikaner in person. From a literal interpretation of the poems it would seem that he did so. But a literal interpretation might be misleading in a case like this, as it is a common practice with the bards to exaggerate the importance of an enemy army not only by multiplying

¹ *Descr. Cat. of Bard and Histl. MSS.*, Sect. II, pt. 1, No. 5, pp. 71b-72a. *अदि मिसि फनु फुकरद* etc., and p. 19a *कदारी चांडसी* etc. The latter song has been edited and translated by the present writer in the "Progress Report" of the Bardic and Historical Survey of Rajputana for the year 1916 (*Journ. As. Soc. of Be.*, N. S., xiii, 1917, pp. 242-4).

its numbers, but also by increasing the rank and authority of its leader. Thus if a Rajput Chief of the time of Akbar has defeated a detachment sent by the latter to reduce him to obedience, his bards will as a rule praise him as a defeater of Akbar himself. We do not know if this is not the case with our poems also.¹

It is not surprising that the later Bikaneri tradition should have much embellished and even misrepresented the actual facts of rāu Jeta Si's victory over Kāmran. One instance of this is the absurd story that Kāmran's attack was provoked by a Jain ascetic of Bhatanera, who in revenge for some offence received from rāu Jeta Si, went to the court of Kāmran and persuaded him to undertake an expedition against Bikaner. Another instance is the way in which the Cārana accounts attribute to Karaniji—the tutelary goddess of Bikaner, a Cārani¹—all the credit for the victory, much to the discredit of rāu Jeta Si and of his nobles, who have nobody to thank for their great achievement but their own valour, courage, and patriotism. These Cārana accounts say that at the sight of the vast Mugal army approaching, rāu Jeta Si lost heart and fled to the shrine of Karaniji at Desanoka, and that in reply to his supplications the goddess appeared to him and told him to deliver a night attack that she would be on his side. Jeta Si did so and the moment he engaged the enemy, Karaniji through her supernatural power rained a hail of shafts on the Mugals who were completely destroyed. That Karaniji had not the least part in the battle or in the events preceding it is most decisively proved by the two *Chandas* themselves, which though contemporary with the facts and though composed by Cāranas who as such, had a special interest in the exaltation of a goddess belonging to their particular caste, contain no mention of and no allusion whatever to Karaniji.² A third instance is in the legend current in Bikaner that Kāmran in his hurried retreat dropped his royal umbrella near the village of Chotariyò and that it fell into the hands of his pursuers.

To revert now to our poem. As the title implies, the poem is in the *chanda* metre of the *pāḍharī* or as it is called in the manuscript, *pāgharī* variety. This is a stanza of four lines, whereof the first rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth, and all consist of sixteen prosodical instants each. The regular type of line is 5 + 3 + 5 + 3, but sometimes the

¹ As a matter of fact, Vithū Sūjo mentions twice an Ālam Sāhi (144, 163), apparently as one of the Chiefs in Kāmran's army. If Kāmran did not lead the expedition in person, this Ālam Sāhi probably was the leader.

² In each of the two poems the name of Karaniji occurs only once, and even here indirectly and incidentally, that is in the word Karanīpasāu (lit. "Karanī's gift"), the name of a horse (Sūjò 247, 309, An. 395).

type 4 + 4 + 5 + 3 also occurs. An essential point is that the line must end with a trochee (—[˘]). Other metres occasionally used in the poem, intermixed with the *pādhari chanda*, are the *gāhā* (consisting of four lines, rhymed two by two, of sixteen prosodical instants each, but not ending with a trochee), the *dūho* and the *kalasa*, the last-mentioned one being a stanza of six lines, rhymed in pairs, whereof the first four lines number twenty-four prosodical instants each, and the last two lines twenty-eight each. The *kalasa* is always used as a terminal stanza at the conclusion of a poem in *chandās*, hence its name. The rule of the *venasagāi* is observed throughout. The language is pure Dīngala //

Of this valuable poem, the *Jēta Sī rō Chanda* by Vithū Sūjo, two manuscripts only are extant to-day, the one dated Samvat 1629, and the other, unfortunately of very little importance in that it is a derivation from the former, dated Samvat 1797-1811. Both are preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner and I have for the sake of convenience marked them *P* and *D* respectively.¹ To edit a poem of the bulk, age and difficulty of the *Jēta Sī rō Chanda* from manuscript materials so scanty, will seem, indeed, bold if not rash also, but I may mention for my justification that the manuscript *P*, apart from the fact that it is dated only about thirty years from the composition of the poem, is generally very accurate and reliable, and that the reading, except in very few places, is absolutely safe, though the meaning may sometimes be ambiguous and obscure. Besides, it has seemed to me that as there are apparently no other copies of the *Chanda* in existence,—at least within the limits of the Bikaner State where, if anywhere, they would be most likely to be found,—there was no plausible reason for delaying the publication of a work which is important enough to deserve to be rescued from oblivion at the earliest possible moment. One more word with regard to orthography. In the edition of the text, conforming myself with the practice prevailing in old manuscripts, I have adopted the archaic spellings *ai*, *au* in the place of the more recent *aī*, *au*. Whether the two vocal elements in the compounds *aī*, *au* were still pronounced with a distinct hiatus at the time of Sūjo, may be contested,² but it is certain that in the earlier half of the sixteenth century A D, when the poem was written, the normal form of spelling was still considered to be *aī*, *au*. In fact, this form of spelling is the one generally followed in

¹ For a description of these manuscripts see *Descr. Cat. of Bard and Hasil MSS.*, Sect. II, pt. 1, No. 15 (i) = *P*, and *Ditto*, No. 21 (i) = *D*.

² The use of the poetical form *Jaītu* (for *Jaīta* > *Je'a*), in An. 443, as a prosodical equivalent of —[˘]—[˘], would seem to corroborate the opinion that at the time with which we are concerned the two vocal elements in the compounds *aī*, *au* had not yet merged into a unique diphthong, but were still heard as distinct vowels.

the manuscript *P*, which, as stated above, was written in the year Samvat 1629

Before closing, I must thankfully record that the cost of publishing this volume has been generously subscribed by His Highness General Sir Ganga Singh, Maharaja of Bikaner

L P TESSITORI

Bikaner, 15th October, 1918



अथ छन्द
राउ जइतसी राउ
बीठू स्रूजइ राउ कहियउ ।

॥ गाहा ॥

उअझार अनाहत अक्खर
सिद्धि बुद्धि दे सारद गुणेशर ।
मंडलीकाँ मोटाँ कुलि मउडाँ
रसणि सुवाणि क्रीति राठउडाँ ॥ १ ॥

॥ छन्द पाधड़ी ॥

राठउडे उदियउ चउँड राउ
वेगडइ साँड वीरम वियाउ ।
सालवडी थाणउ दे सधीर
हठमल्ल राउ थाणे हमीर ॥ २ ॥

चउँड राउ दिय ऊधूल चाउ
राउत्त आपहे आप राउ ।
सोहिया प्रवाडा सिद्ध सोस
जम्बुअह दीप जगो जगोस ॥ ३ ॥

१ । P उवकार, D उकार, DP सिधि बुधि, P मवडा, D मोड़ा, P की[ति]

२ । P राठवड, D राठोडे, DP उदयो चौखराव

३ । D दिये, DP ओधूल, रावन, D आपही, P जम्बुअह, D जबवै दीपि पुगी
(for जगो)

સલખહર રાઝ સિરિ વધી સેસ
 દલપતિ ઝઘઝ સિરિ દસાં ટેસ ।
 મંડોવર લિયઝ મલ્લેહ મારિ
 વિઙ્ગારિ સત્ર મિરિયાં વહારિ ॥ ૪ ॥

માલિયે વઝંઠઝ કાંધમલ્લ
 સલખહર રાઝ સુરિતાગસલ્લ ।
 આપગી રાઈ ફેરાઈ આગ
 સમસેર સાહિ સુરિતાગ સાળ ॥ ૫ ॥

હિન્દુરાઈ જીપિય કોટ હેલ
 વાધિયઝ જેમ સામન્ન વેલ ।
 સાથાં વ્રહ્માસ અતિ અસ્સહાસ
 આસધામહરિ પૂગી સુઆસ ॥ ૬ ॥

ચઝંઠ રાઝ સેન ચતુરઙ્ગ ચાલ
 મારગ મહાજન લિયા માલ ।
 ઘર લઈ મંડોવર ધણી ઘાઈ
 રાજવી જેમ ચાઝઘઝ રાઈ ॥ ૭ ॥

પદ્મભલઈ લિયઝ નાગઝર પ્રાંણિ
 નવસહસધણી રુહતઈ નિસાણિ ।

૪ । DP જ્ઞવૌ, છીયૌ મેહ, D સત

૫ । DP માલિયે, D કાધમાલ, ફેરાયિ,

૬ । P હી કૂ°, D હીદરાવ જીપે, જેલિ, વેલિ, વહાસા અનિ, આસધાન°, P
 [સુ om].

૭ । P ચવહરાવ, D ધાયિ, P ધાવહ°, D ધમહરાયિ

डिडवागउ पालटि घाइ दाइ
रइवास लोध कासिली राइ ॥ ८ ॥

झापरउ कियउ झांगां क्यौह
बलिवण्डि राइ फेरि फेरि बांछ ।
चउंड राउ चडिय मोहिल्ल चीति
राछाचरका देखालि रोति ॥ ९ ॥

घामलिय जोइया घाइ घाइ
रागिगटे मारिय चउंड राइ ।
चउंड राइ चक्र फेरियइ चङ्गि
दारणी देस लोधइ दुरङ्गि ॥ १० ॥

चउंड राउ उग्राछइ चारि चक्र
कोपिया साछि मेल्हइ कटका ।
खोजियउ खिदिरिखां हत्य खाइ
राछालइ उपरि चउंड राइ ॥ ११ ॥

मुलिताण तगइ दीवाग माहि
परठवियउ वीडउ पातिसाहि ।

८। D पालटे भमा नागपुर पाणि (1st line), P नागवर, D नवसदसर[र]य
घरते, डोडपुर, रैवासी लीयो कास

९। D झडांछि, P बलिवण्डि, D बाहि, मोहला चडे (for चडिय मो?),
P दिपालि

१०। D घामवे जोया दायि घायि (1st line), P जोया, D मारे, चक्र, दारणी,
लीये

११। D कोपीयो साह, P मेल्हइ, D हाथ पाहि

सांयुले अणइ भाटी सनाछि
विज्जं वीडउ भालिय ऊभि वाँछि ॥ १२ ॥

माड रइ राइ सुद्धि मूँछ मोडि
केल्हगि कटक्का तागिया कोडि ।
कालइ कलूलि जांगल काजि
रउम्रो दल तागिय देवराजि ॥ १३ ॥

पतिसाछ पञ्चनइ लङ्घि पाइ
ऊतरियउ कोटि मरोटि आइ ।
सुरिताग चाचि कीयउ सद्दाउ
तेवाडि कूप भरिया तलाउ ॥ १४ ॥

सद्ध कलछि कल्ल समेह सारि
मागिसो वइर चउंडरा मारि ।
तागिया सेन जांगल तक्का
केसवालाइ पाया कटक्का ॥ १५ ॥

गोरियाँ राउ थल माल गाछि
सत्ते रणि आयउ पातिसाछि ।
ब्रह्मगिड लागि वेऊ वरीक
नागउरि सेन ठूका निभोक ॥ १६ ॥

१२ । D सुल्ल°, P पातसाछि, सापुलै, D सापला सहम (for अणइ), P व्योह
(for विज्जं), D वीडो विह भाले

१३ । P रवम्रो, D रोद[द]ल ताणे

१४ । P पतसाछ, D पंचनदि, सुरताण कीध चाचै सद्दाव (3rd line)

१५ । D साह दल कलछि समेह सारि (1st l), चौडरावि, P ताणियां, D केसवा
तलाव

१६ । D रायि, P पतसाछि, ब्रह्मडि, D ब्रह्मक, निजीक.

मांजगाउ करिय करि कणिठ माल
करिमाल भालि केवीकुदाल ।
ऊठियउ जमहरे देय अगि
धूधहर राउ लागउ धियगि ॥ १७ ॥

सांघगाइ सत्ति सत्तूक सत्थि
हाथउ दुरङ्गि दे व्याप हत्थि ।
वीरम्म तगाउ दे सीह वग्ग
ऊघाडि ताक नांखिय अलग ॥ १८ ॥

पाखरिअे पडठउ प्रइज पालि
वीरम्म तगाउ घाटां विचालि ।
वाजिया डोल दल हाक वज्जि
गाजिया गोण गइगाग गज्जि ॥ १९ ॥

दस राउत पडिया प्रोलि द्वारि
नीजली नाह सउं आठ नारि ।
सम्मत्तउ राउ चउंढउ सरगि
ऊठियउ रइगा आकास अगि ॥ २० ॥

रिगामल्ल धरा क्ल रक्खपाल
गडकियउ साँड गोत्तगोवाल ।

१७ । D करे (for करिय), करमाल, लागे.

१८ । P सांघिणइ, DP सत्तूक, D नापे

१९ । P पाखरिये, D पैज, वाज DP गयणाग D गाज

२० । D पोलिदार, निज जल्ली (for नीजल्ली), सापनो (for सम्मत्तउ),
DP रयण

चउँड रा वइर ले चत्तरङ्ग
देवरा मारि छाहिय दुरङ्ग ॥ २१ ॥

सोभक्ति कन्हा सोनिङ्गराँह
छडुवि खगि लायउ करौँह ।
रिणमल्ल प्रवाडा अ सँसारि
मोकल उवारि महमन्द मारि ॥ २२ ॥

आछाड टेस सगलउ उथल्लि
मेरा नइ चाचा मारि मल्लि ।
वइरियाँ तणइ सिरि मिरी वाटि
पहभलइ कूँभ वइसारि पाटि ॥ २३ ॥

रिणमल्ल राउ कूँभेणि राणि
वेसासि चूकि वूहउ विनाणि ।
कूँभेणि कूड कीयउ कदम्म
मारियउ रइण साख्यात भ्रम्म ॥ २४ ॥

प्रतपियउ जोध रिणमल्ल पाटि
नवसहस तिलक सोहइ निलाटि ।
जणियार जोध जाणइ जगत्त
हिन्दुवइ राइ जीतउ हलत्त ॥ २५ ॥

२१ । P वयर, D चितरग, देवड़ा (for 'रा), दाहे

२२ । D छडायि, छाग (for छायउ), रिणमल्लों प्रिवाड़ा ऐसा सार (3rd 1),
P वे

२३ । P सगलु कथलि, D उथाल्लि, मल्लि, P वयरिया तणइ.

२४ । DP रयण

२५ । P तिलिक, हींदुवै

जोध राउ अघायउ सदा जुद्धि
बलि भीम जेम सहदेव बुद्धि ।
जोध राउ कोपइ दिसउ जाँह
तरवारि दलइ सिरि मिरी ताँह ॥ २६ ॥

आपणी जोधि फेराइ आण
लागुआँ मुहे दोन्हा लगाण ।
मंडलीक जोधि मेवाड मोडि
कूसाणइ भागा कटक कोडि ॥ २७ ॥

घण अस्सि दुरिज्जण घडिय घाइ
रइणाइर बाधउ जोधि राइ ।
जोधि मेवाड काठिय जडाँह
भंगवट्ट दीघ मोटाँ भडाँह ॥ २८ ॥

आका नइ ह्वाजा तणा अङ्ग
पाडिया जेम दीवइ पतङ्ग ।
कलिमूल जोधि ठोइय कंधार
हसा दुरङ्ग मन्नावि हार ॥ २९ ॥

मेवाडाँ जोधइ मलिय माण
रेहलिय खेति कूँभेण राण ।

२६ । D जेम भीम, P जोधउ (for जोध 3rd 1)

२७ । P लागवा, कूसाणइ, D कोसीयल

२८ । D दुरज[ण] घड़े, DP रैणायर, जोध (2nd 1), P जोधइ (3rd 1),
D काटे, P जडा, भडाँ

२९ । D डोये, मनाय

સલખહર વલિય સુરિતાણસલ્લ
મેવાડ ગાહિ ઝગ્રાહિ મલ્લ ॥ ૩૦ ॥

મેવાડ જોધ ઘાએ મનાઇ
ઝધરિય મંડોવર દેસ આઇ ।

॥ દૂહડ ॥

પુત્રે જાએ કડંગા ગુણ
વાજડ તૂર અનન્ત ।
માત ગયા તટિ પિગ્ડહડ
દિયડ મુવન્ત મુવન્ત ॥ ૩૧ ॥

॥ હ્રન્દ પાધડી ॥

જોધ રા જોધ જસ રાતિ જાગિ
પુન કરણ ગયા પુહતડ પ્રિયાગિ ।
સન્નાન કરિય કરિ પિગ્ડ સારિ
તરપણાઇ પિતર સન્તોખિ તારિ ॥ ૩૨ ॥

વાલિયડ જોધિ સુધરમ્મ વક્કિ
આંજુલી પિતર પોખિય ડદક્કિ ।

૩૦ । D મલે, રેહ[લે], વલે, 'સાલ્લ, ઝગ્રાહિ માલ્લ

૩૧ । P અવધરિય (efr st 50), D હવધરે, P કુષણ, D કમણ, મરે
ભમંત ભમત

૩૨ । D substitutes for the first two lines the following

દે દ્રવ ત્રિપા સતોષ દીધ

ધુધહર રાય પ્રમ અધક લીધ ।

P પહતડ, D સિમાન કરે

आवियउ जोध पूजिय अनन्त
हाथिया लेय पूरव्व ऊन्त ॥ ३३ ॥

पट्टाणि परिगह कीध पाण
चापरि नइ काठिय चाऊआण ।
जोध राइ सेन अज्जाणजक्का
कमराल सीसि कीया कटक्का ॥ ३४ ॥

भाडिजी खेडिराउ निरा भेड
खिति वाहर आयउ धणी खेड ।
सारङ्गखान जोधइ सगत्र
साँकडइ पडसि साहिय सुसत्र ॥ ३५ ॥

सारङ्गखान वहिया सहिति
खटदूण खान मोखावि खिति ।
पट्टाण फतेपुरि खिति पाडि
चक्रवइ जोधि जस चीँध चाडि ॥ ३६ ॥

पट्टाण प्राँण भञ्जियउ पूर
साखियउ जोधि किय सोम स्वर ।
पट्टाण जोधि पाधरि पचारि
मन्नावि मेक्ख रिणखेति मारि ॥ ३७ ॥

३३ । D inserts before the stanza the hemistich following

दैवरा चिवेणी क्रम देय

पियराव जेम दाये प्रमेय ।

D वक, पोये, पूजे, DP हूँत

३४ । D काटे, DP चाहवाण, D रा (for राइ)

३५ । D भिडजाँ, जोधो, साहे ससत

३६ । D चकवे

३७ । D पाँण भाजीया, सापीया, रण°, P रिणि°

ਬਘ ਧਾਟਿ ਲਿਯਝ ਆਯਤ ਬਰੇਛਿ
ਕੁੱਗਿਯਾ ਮੇਕੁ ਧਰ ਧਾਟਿ ਕੇਛਿ ।
ਜਗਿਯਾਰ ਜੋਧ ਵਿਵਨਤ ਜਿਯਾਰ
ਤਾਡਿਯਾ ਵਛੁ ਵਧਾਗਿ ਤਿਯਾਰ ॥ ੩੮ ॥

ਵੀਕਤ ਨਝ ਸਾਤਲ ਐਕ ਵਕਿ
ਗਠਪਤਿ ਸਾँਡ ਤਠਿਯਾ ਗਡਕਿ ।
ਸਾਤਲੁ ਅਨਝ ਵੀਕਤ ਸੰਸਾਰਿ
ਅਸਮਾਨਿ ਖਗ ਤਠਿਯਾ ਤਮਾਰਿ ॥ ੩੯ ॥

ਜਾँਗਲੁ ਵੀਕ ਜਾਗਝ ਜਗਤ
ਕਾਤਪਤਿ ਝਝਤ ਤਾਗਾਵਿ ਕੁਤ ।
ਝਝਲੁ ਅਨ ਧਲੁਹਲਝ ਧਿਤ
ਚੌਂਡ ਰਾ ਜੇਮ ਰਾਤ ਵੀਕ ਧਿਤ ॥ ੪੦ ॥

ਲੇਵਾ ਬਲਿ ਆਡਝ ਅਧੁ ਲਾਖ
ਮੁੰਜਾਝ ਜੀਮਝ ਮਾਖ ਮਾਖ ।
ਵੀਕਮੁ ਸਾँਡ ਅਸਸਝ ਵਗਿ
ਖਾਲਾਝ ਖਟਕਾਝ ਝਿਯਝ ਖਗਿ ॥ ੪੧ ॥

ਨਰਸਿਧੁ ਮਾਰਿ ਆਪਾਡਿ ਨੇਸ
ਦੀਵਾਗ ਧਾਗ ਧਰਝਰਿਯ ਦੇਸ ।
ਮਾਡਝ ਤਾਗ ਖਾਝ ਮੁਰਝ
ਰਾਤਤਡਿ ਰੀਲਿ ਕ੍ਰਿਯ ਰਝ ਰਝ ॥ ੪੨ ॥

੩੮ । D ਲੀਯਾਂ, ਆਧਾਂਧ (for ਵਧਾਧਿ), P ਧਾਰ, D ਨਾਰ

੩੯ । D ਸਭ

੪੦ । P ਝਕੀ, D ਝਕੀ, DP ਝਝਲੁ D ਚੀਡਰਾਧ

੪੧ । D ਅਨ (for ਬਲਿ), P ਲੇਧਾ ਬਲੁ D ਸਭ ਧਾਝੂਵਾ, P ਧਾਝੂਵਾ

੪੨ । P, ਨਰਸੀਧ, D ਚੰਧ, ਧਰਝਰੈ, ਮਾਝੇ (for ਖਾਝ), P ਮੁਧਝ

वीकइ दिवराउरि दीन्ह वाह
 लाखीक लोक लोडिय लँगाह ।
 मूमसह वाहण वीकि मारि
 असमाण थाट आगी उतारि ॥ ४३ ॥

देपालपुरइ पुरि पसर देय
 सरसउ सँघारि सारे सभेय ।
 वीठउँडउ नइ भटनेर वहि
 सावइ राइ साधिय डोल सहि ॥ ४४ ॥

वीकउ हिँसारि पाधरी वग
 आवियउ अस्सि खेडिय उमग ।
 नागउ उपाडि नरहडी नेस
 दिल्लीउर काढिय मचा देस ॥ ४५ ॥

बहलोलसाहि सउँ बोलि बोल
 डीली डँडोलि वावाडि डोल ।
 पुरफते लाइ भीँभूणू पाइ
 राखिया बाँह दे रोपि राइ ॥ ४६ ॥

नागउर कोट वीकइ नडेय
 बलिवहिइ राइ बिजँ वार बेय ।

४३ । D देरावरि दीध, लोडे, मूमणा P मूमण (cf. st 117), D आगे

४४ । P [°पुरइ om], D सिरि (for पुरि, cf. st 119), P [नइ om],
 D विठवँड भाज (for वी° नइ), सभै (for साधिय)

४५ । D पेडे अमग, दिल्लीवर काढै

४६ । D बोस बोलि, डोलि, भूभूणै लायि पायि

वरसिङ्ग बन्दि हँता छडावि
अजमेरि कोटि नोसाण वावि ॥ ४७ ॥

सेखउ राउ ग्रहियउ सीहराइ
ताइयाँ कन्हा मोखावि ताइ ।
राठउड़ वीक कुण करइ रीस
छेहडा छत्र माँडइ छत्रीस ॥ ४८ ॥

छात्रपति उबारिय छत्र छाँह
वइतालइ आढी दीध बाँह ।
वीकइ दुरङ्ग कजि कीध वत्त
सोभाग दीप जाणइ सपत्त ॥ ४९ ॥

वेगडउ साँड वीकउ विवन्न
कुलभाण तेथि उदियउ करन्न ।
ऊधरिय छत्र फेरावि आण
ताई मँडोवर भूलताण ॥ ५० ॥

दीसइ दीवाणि माणिक डगड
खइंगरु वालि ऊग्रहइ खगड ।
राजा करन्न राउत रणूध
सूरा सँगामि वे पक्ख सूघ ॥ ५१ ॥

४७। DP नागवर, P ब्यौह (for विहँ), D बाह (do), छडाय, वाय

४८। D किनाँ मोषायि, DP छत्रीस

४९। D छात्रपत उवारै छत्र, करि (for कजि)

५०। D प्रवम, सठ (for तेथि), DP उदयौ P ऊवधरिय, D ऊवधरे छत्र
फेराय, ताँही, P ताई

५१। D दुवार (for दीवाणि), रिणूध सूरा, P पक

धूधाहरि चाडिय करनि धज्ज
प्राल वे सुखी वासइ परज्ज ।
गडियउइ जेम सायर गडैँद
फरहरइ ठाल माथे फणीँद ॥ ५२ ॥

देवले षडह वाजइ दुवारि
भालरी सङ्ग सुसवद भणारि ।
आदीत जिंसा निरमला अङ्ग
गहवन्त राउ घू जेम गङ्ग ॥ ५३ ॥

नवसहस राइ नोसाण नाद
पूजिजइ देव आगी प्रसाद ।
चउपनउ समीसर करनि चालि
देवरउ दुनी राखी दुकालि ॥ ५४ ॥

करन राउ करइ कुसमइ कडाहि
भेदनी उवारी मइल माहि ।
कूँजर दुवारि दीपइ करन
वाचइ सुजस्स अङ्गार वन ॥ ५५ ॥

तेडिय नट हँता गूजरात
वीकउत उबारण सुजस वात ।
ताजी हसन्ति दीन्हा तियाइ
रण हँत पिता मोखावि राइ ॥ ५६ ॥

५२ । D धूधहर चड़ीयो, पल्लवे, गयद फुणद

५३ । P सुसुवद, D सवद भणकार

५४ । P राइय (cfr st 62), D राव, आगै, चोपनै, देवरा

५५ । P कूसमे, D उवारी, DP मयल

५६ । D तेडाय, ताधि (for हँता), P हन, D मोषाय

नागाणाइ अनियइ वीकनैर
 वाँसोषस ह्वयउ वहइ वैर ।
 ऊठिया कोपि आमलिय अङ्ग
 आकासि अडाविय उत्तिमङ्ग ॥ ५७ ॥

सम्मेलि थाट सूरु सतोल
 धडहडिय कोपि वावाडि डोल ।
 महमन्दखान मेल्लाण भाड
 चाडिय असि आयउ कलह चाड ॥ ५८ ॥

धूधहर धणी साहस धीर
 टालियउ अङ्ग ताजी न तीर ।
 केकाण हाठ साहउ करन
 मेलियउ घाइ किय मोटमन ॥ ५९ ॥

रातिवाहि विडिया खान राउ
 घण घाइ मेह मन्नावि वाउ ।
 अवेडउ मुहम्मद अस्मान
 खाखरउ गयउ खेरावि खान ॥ ६० ॥

महमन्दखान घाये मनाइ
 आपणाइ क्रन आथाणि आइ ।

५७। D नागवर अने गढ वीकनैर (1st l), DP वासोषसि, P ह्वयउ, D ह्ववा,
 आँषले, अडोवे उत्तियग

५८। D सूरु, धडहडे, वाजाड, मड, चाले (for चाडिय), चंड

५९। D धिणी, हठ

६०। P रातीवाइ, D तरिवा वेदीयां पांन ताधि (1st l), मनाय घाधि,
 आसमान

सतरहउ समीसर राइ समल्यि
छापी वरीसि गलहल्यि हल्यि ॥ ६१ ॥

इल राइ करन वारउ कि ईँद
गुणियणाँ ग्रिहे बाधा गईँद ।
ताकुवाँ रेसि सोभाग तत्ति
हिन्दुवइ राइ दीन्हा हसत्ति ॥ ६२ ॥

कलि कालि परी क्रम ये करन
देखियइ दुवापुर दिख्या दन ।
कणइठ कन्हा धर लूणक्रनि
मारवइ राइ ली मोटमनि ॥ ६३ ॥

हीसल्लि थट्ट मेलिय हसम्म
कादमी लई पाखइ कदम्म ।
कोवण कटक्का कीयइ करन
क़ेलियउ मनि घातिय छपन ॥ ६४ ॥

ऊकन्धि चडिय पोकरणि आइ
रहडिया देस बाजा रुडाइ ।
जेसाणइ ऊपरि करनि जाइ
वाजिन लेय नीसाण वाइ ॥ ६५ ॥

६१ । D पाण (fo1 कन्न), P समीसर

६२ । P राइय, D क्रिन, क अद, P गट्टे, D गयंद, P ताकुवा, D राय
(fo1 रेसि), तन, हीदवै, P हीटुवै, D बाधा (fo1 दीन्हा), हसन

६३ । P कली, D कल्लिगुग (for °काल्लि), किन्ड, P कना, मारवइ, D रा

६४ । D मेले, लीयै (for कीयइ), घावे

६५ । P ओकंधि, D उकध चडे, रहडो

કરનાજણ આયઝ જીપિકાર
 લોલી દેવારી લોકિ લાર ।
 ઘણ નેહ ઘાઝ મન્નાવિ ઘાઝ
 અલજેયા ભાટી કરન આઝ ॥ ૬૬ ॥

ચક્રવટ્ટ ઉપાડણ માઝ ચક્કા
 કમઘજાં રાઝ કોયા કટક્કા ।
 કેકાણ કડા મેલિયા કસ્સિ
 ઝમક્કિય ક્રન્ન આરુહિય અસ્સિ ॥ ૬૭ ॥

જેસાણઝ મારગિ જહ્નમેહિ
 ખવલિયા માલું છેહાંં યુરેહિ ।
 જાંગલૂ રાઝ જીપિવા જહ્નિ
 દલ મેલિ લાખ ઢૂકાઝ દુરહ્નિ ॥ ૬૮ ॥

બારમઝ માસિ બલિ બન્ધિ બોલ
 ઢૂકાઝ કરન્ન વાવાહિ ઢોલ ।
 રાઝલોઝ ન પૂગાઝ દોહ રાહિ
 મેલિયઝ તાલ સમ સન્ન માહિ ॥ ૬૯ ॥

ચેહ નઝ માઝ સેને યુરેહિ
 વાજિયા બિનઝ દલ વારુચેહિ ।
 ઝઠિયઝ પિતા આગી અબોહ
 સાંપલઝ કરણ પ્રતાપસીહ ॥ ૭૦ ॥

૬૬ । D દેવારૈ માનાય, આલોને

૬૭ । D ચકવૈ, ઝમઢે, આરોહ

૬૮ । P અષાણઝ, D પોલીયા, પોણિ (for છાણ)

૬૯ । P ધારન્દઝ, D દુરંગ (for કરન્ન) વજાહ, P માહિ (for માહિ)

૭૦ । D યાંહે (for સેને), આગૈ, P પવાપ°, D પરનાપ°

कुँवरौं गुरि वूहउ कलि करन
 छावडइ सेन भागउ छपन ।
 राउलोइ रतउ गोइन्द राउ
 गठि पइसि गया खिराइ गाउ ॥ ७१ ॥

घावै करनि मन्नाइ घाउ
 राउल नइ राउत अक राउ ।
 रातिवाहि राउल भञ्जि राइ
 ताडिय कटक्का आयउ तलाइ ॥ ७२ ॥

मइगलौं नीर पायउ मसट्टि
 खेडेचउ आयउ जइत खट्टि ।
 ब्रन रा माउ खेरु करेय
 लालाँवर आयउ जइत लेय ॥ ७३ ॥

गङ्गेवि राइ नागउर गह
 साँकडइ घाति भीडिय सनइ ।
 दीवाणि राउ कीधी दुवारि
 आविय करन ओलइ उवारि ॥ ७४ ॥

उब्भइ कटक्का अन्तरी आइ
 मोखावि मेछ भलउ मन्नाइ ।

७१ । P कवरा, D कुवरा, P वूहो, D छावडो, भागै, गोधद

७२ । D घावे, DP राती°, P राबुल

७३ । P मइगला, DP पायो, D करन राव

७४ । D भाटी (for भीड़िय), रायि कीधी, आयो (for आविय)

॥ दूहउ ॥

काँठलिखे जीते करन
 सहिपति अमलीमाण ।
 सामहिआ सलखाहरइ
 साम्हा दल सुरिताण ॥ ७५ ॥

॥ कन्द पाधड़ी ॥

काँठलिखे जीते राइ करनि
 मारुअइ राइ की पूव मनि ।
 नवसहसउ उपरि नारनौल
 केलियउ क्रन दे वेल छौल ॥ ७६ ॥

चडिया कटका चाँवका चोट
 काँपिया सपत्तइ दीप कोट ।
 राजघर कुँवर तेडियउ राइ
 सूरउ सतोल सहवर सिद्धाइ ॥ ७७ ॥

पेरोज विलागउ आइ पाइ
 राणा उवारि राठउड राइ ।
 करनाजण कीखे कटुकेहि
 डीडवाणि जग्रह आइ देहि ॥ ७८ ॥

७५ । DP उभै, D सोपाय, P मनावि, D जीतो, सुरताण

७६ । D जीतो लाय क्रन, DP मारवै

७७ । P कवर, D कुवर वेडागि

७८ । P राणा, D रेणा, कटकेय, P डीडवाणइ, D डीडपुर उग्राहे वाह देय
 (4th I)

क्रान्न रा भये ग्रासिया कोडि
मेवाउ तगा गा वाग मोडि ।
अछिपुरे समापिय तुरी अत्य
छिन्दुवइ राइ दे पूठि हत्य ॥ ७६ ॥

आवियउ घाट मेलिय अथाह
सलखहर राउ वागउ सिराह ।
दउलत्तिखानि दल साथि देय
वस्सावि देस विन्नउ वहेय ॥ ७७ ॥

नहवाँ निजाम भौं भूणू भूम्य
काबाल नरहडी काडि कम्म ।
सींघाणउ पाये गाछि सेन
मेल्हाण पंचेरी दीन्त मेन ॥ ७८ ॥

राउ करन जस्स कजि* जागि राति
पी बोल चाढ ठूकउ प्रभाति ।
देठालउ ह्वयउ दुह दलाई
खिविया खडग खाधीलगाँह ॥ ७९ ॥

विच्छूटि हवाई ठोल वाजि
गुण वाण पद्ध गइयाग गाजि ।

७६ । D राव, DP भवे, D समापे, हीदवै, P ही दुवै

७७ । D कट[क] (for घाट) मेले, सराह, P दवलति

७८ । D नोचाँ, भूकणू, कावणे, सिघाणे, P मेलाण, दीन

७९ । D राजा (for राउ), P जस -नि, D [कजि* om], पै, P ह्वयउ

काभाल गयउ ऊडिय क्रमेछ
भारत्य क्रन्न व्यायउ भुजेछ ॥ ८३ ॥

साथी करन साऊ सनाम
रउम दलि पइठ कहि राम राम ।
पातलइ कुँवरि रूठइ पवङ्ग
जाहे ले डोयउ देखि जङ्ग ॥ ८४ ॥

वइरसी तुरी वीरति वाइ
घगभूभइ भेलिय मुहर घाइ ।
धोकारव धुग ही वाजि धार
आमाल फिरो पाखी अयार ॥ ८५ ॥

मुहता प्रधान घाये मिलेय
कुरखेत कीध कलहण करेय ।
प्रतापसीछ वइरउ पतङ्ग
अणिअ सरगि गा चाडि अङ्ग ॥ ८६ ॥

हिन्दुआँ देखि हथियारि हार
असपत्ति तणा लुँवइ अयार ।
फरि चडिअ कीधउ भडे फेर
मारवउ राउ डोलइ न मेर ॥ ८७ ॥

८३ । DP गयणाग, D काभलि गयाउ उडी, P भारत्यक

८४ । D ससाँम, P रवद, D रौदाँ कह पैठा राम राम (2nd l), P कँवरि, D कुवर रूठो, डोय

८५ । D अफरे फेरि पापी अयार (4th l)

८६ । D मिखेछ, करेछ, P पचाप°, D परताप°, P वयरौ

८७ । P ही दुवा, D हीदवाँ, फर चडे, P चडिये, D कीघौ, D मारवउ, D डोले

धमरोलइ थाटौं धरिय धूप
राठउड राउ ऊउ पञ्चरूप ।
चक्रवइ करन पी बोल चडु
ओइलां ऊवउ पइलां अगडु ॥ ८८ ॥

वाराह क्रन पइठउ विचालि
नोभरउइ चाडिय मेह नालि ।
वीकउत विकूटा रुहिर वाद
पडिनाल जाणि पासे प्रसाद ॥ ८९ ॥

राठउड राउ रूठइ रउइ
साँकडइ पइठ साडे समुइ ।
सइ गत्त करन सत्ते सलीह
डम्बरे कि छावउ जाणि दीह ॥ ९० ॥

मारुवउ राउ मुणिसत्त भल्लि
भाथइ ज्यउं भरियउ सेंल भल्लि ।
पारकाँ छाथ तउ पडिय पील
जे करन जेम भरियउ काँदील ॥ ९१ ॥

करनाजण कूँते असुर केह
कोठार जेम भरियउ काणेह ।

८८ । D धरे, ऊवो, P हव, D पै, P हवउ, D उला अभाग पैला अगड
(4th l)

८९ । D चड़ीयौ, पड़ीयाल (for पडिनाल), DP जाण

९० । D जाण (for राउ), P रवुद, D रवद, पैस, समद, क्रन

९१ । P मारवउ, D ०वौ, मुणवेत मेलि, DP ज्यौ, D भेल (for भल्लि), DP
पारका, D पडे, [जे om] करन राव जेम

કરનાજગા વિવનઝ કરિય કાલ્ય
હથિયે મેઘ તઝ પહિય હત્ય ॥ ૯૨ ॥

કિલંબાં સંગ્રામિ વિવનઝ કરન
થરહરિય સવે મરુઆહિ થન ।
હર કમ્પિ દેસ હ્રવઝ ઝલાઝ
રાઠઝઝ વિવનઝ કરન રાઝ ॥ ૯૩ ॥

અસમાનિ જડત ઝઠિયઝ અસમ્મ
થિઝતર સંસારિ દે આમિ થમ્મ ।
થિર પ્રજા કહી ઘર ઘણી થાઝ
રાખિયઝ રાજ જડતસી રાઝ ॥ ૯૪ ॥

મારુઅઝ રાઝ સહદેઝ મન્તિ
તાળાવિ છત્ત વડઠઝ તખતિ ।
ઝજલા પઝંર ઠલકાઝ અવીહ
સિરિ છત્ત અવિચ્છલ જડતસીહ ॥ ૯૫ ॥

હર વાલિ ખમ્મિ સોહર હસન્તિ
ગઠપન્તિ જડતસી અઝવ ગન્તિ ।
દસ દેસપન્તિ સેવર દુવાર
ઓલૂગૂ વ્રન આગી અઠાર ॥ ૯૬ ॥

૯૨ । D કેય, જાણ (for જોમ), કળેય, ત્રિવનો કરે, જાથીયા, P જથિયે, D ત પહે

૯૪ । D ત્રિવનો, થરહરે, P સવે મારવાહિ, D સવે મેવાહ (!), P હ્રવઝ, D ત્રિવનો

૯૪ । D ધિણી

૯૫ । P મારવઝ, D મારવે રાધિ સુહદેય, ઝજલો પમર ટોલે, P પવર

૯૬ । P જય, D જૈતસાહ, P અઝવ

थरहरिय मीर याणा थरक्कि
वसि किया जइति गढ देस वक्कि ।
आउधौं बेल ऊछलिय अत्ति
गडडियउ जइत सामन्द्र गत्ति ॥ ९७ ॥

हठमल्लि जइति मन्नावि होर
हल्लावि हक्कि हिन्दू हमीर ।
सत जइतसीहि व्यापा सकत्ति
पइ सेव मनाविय देसपत्ति ॥ ९८ ॥

नवसहस जइत नरवइ नरेस
देसाधिपत्ति जांगलू देस ।
जिणि भोमि पट्ट पहरिजइ चीर
मुणियइ धर जङ्गल कासमीर ॥ ९९ ॥

ताखणी सऊजल सेतदन्त
वाणी सुवाणि नइ लाजवन्त ।
सोहिली भोमि बाँका सुभट्ट
भूभार दियइ करिमाल भट्ट ॥ १०० ॥

वालियाँ वधइ घरि घरि ब्रह्मास
ग्रासिया सपूरित ग्रासवास ।

९७ । D थरहरै, DP याणा आवधा, D उछले

९८ । DP होइ, D मनावे

९९ । D पहरिजे पटि चीर

१०० । D दति, ०वति

सोवन्न धन्न धजवन्ध साच्च

राठउड राजि रहवच्छइ राछ ॥ १०१ ॥

लाखीक मिलइ माँडही लोक

चउछट्टु छाट माणिक्का चोक ।

अन्तरी गउख ऊजला व्योप

अम्मली कोट खाई अलोप ॥ १०२ ॥

नेहली नीर भरिया नयडु

वाँकउ दुरङ्ग पाखी विच्छडु ।

सारीख जइत सुरिताण साज

रामावतार राठउड राज ॥ १०३ ॥

भटनेर भञ्जि सरसउ सँघार

हिसार कोट मन्नावि द्वार ।

नरहड मुहिम्म माँडियउ नास

वडसी नह हासी करइ वास ॥ १०४ ॥

सीहनदि समाणा लिया सद्धि

ऊग्रहइ असुर आधो अयद्धि ।

कसवे तुरक्का कूटइ न कोइ

जेजियउ दियइ जालिन्धरोइ ॥ १०५ ॥

१०१ । D धासीया सपुरति वासधास (2nd l), P राठवड, D रहवच्छी

१०२ । D चोपटा, P गवष, D अलोप (for अल्लीप)

१०३ । D सुरताण

१०४ । D हसार, मुहीम, नै (for नह)

१०५ । P लया, D उपाई, अरधि, DP जली ध

मूसिल्लमाण खुरिसाण मग्गि
लाहउर राउ मुरिताण लग्गि ।
कललियउ खुरासाणी कंधार
सज कीजइ रेवँत सिलह सार ॥ १०६ ॥

॥ गाहा ॥

सर सिलह कीजइ ससमारी
असपति राउ ऊइसइ असवारी ।
भडाँ भडिज विलहीजइ भारी
काविल कललइ सेन कंधारी ॥ १०७ ॥

॥ छन्द पाधडी ॥

काविली तणा अइयार कोडि
नीसाण रोडि ऊइ छोडि छोडि ।
जरकादि जडिय जङ्गमे जीण
दल मीर चडइ सुखि दीण दीण ॥ १०८ ॥

मुरिताण तणा सम्मूह सत्य
अवथरइ सेन सान्हा अगत्य ।
सह मीर तणाउ दरियाउ सद्धि
मीरजाँ पईठउ देस मद्धि ॥ १०९ ॥

०६ । D पुरसाण, P लाहवर, D कललीया ठाह ठाहे कंधार (31d 1)

०७ । P सिल्लिह, D सलह, राग ऊवै (for ऊइसइ), भडजा वल^०, कावल

०८ । D कावली, आयार, P ऊइ, D जर साज जडे चडे सुद्धि

०९ । P मुरिताणा, D मुरताण, समोह, अवथ सेन थरे सा^०, तणै

आविया कटक्का थटइ अपार
 घर घणी उठी पम्मार धार ।
 देवक्रान्न तणउ पाखर अडोल
 ठूकउ मुगुल्ल दलि वाइ डोल ॥ ११० ॥

कलहियउ रइण सामई काजि
 भागली गया दल भाजि भाजि ।
 पहिलउ पछाडि सामई पाणि
 सामाहर साभिय सूलिताणि ॥ १११ ॥

सइलोट कीघ सामई साहि
 मारियउ सलहदी मीर माहि ।
 स्मरइ जिंसा आसुर सँघारि
 महिपत्ति वडा ग्रासिया मारि ॥ ११२ ॥

वीडरिय विमुहि गउ निदइ वच्छ
 काविली कूँति काहियउ कच्छ ।
 भाखर अरोड वे चाहि भलि
 मत्थिया देस मूगलौं मलि ॥ ११३ ॥

वसि करिय मीरि गढ वास वत्थ
 पाघरा किया तेरहइ पत्थ ।

११० । * D आवीघै, धिणी उठे

१११ । DP रयण, D भागली गये भड (fo1 दल), P सामई, D सामे सुरताण

११२ । P मीरि, D उमर (for आसुर), सयल (fo1 वडा)

११३ । D वीडरै, कावली, चादेय (fo1 वे चा^०), मूगलह माल

छडंवरं भडां दुडं हड ऊमि
मुल्लिताग मभि घातिय मुगुमि ॥ ११४ ॥

कृष्णामिह कोटा किंवाड
मृगले कियड पडमान माड ।
गडंगर रेडि जगवि रेग
मगले धनि माताममेग ॥ ११५ ॥

गनि काड न लागी घाय लग
पारुटा गा कयिय पग ।
मृगले उच सम्भावि मभि
दिवगाडर कीरड केक दिमि ॥ ११६ ॥

मृमगुह वाहण गड मगोट
काविनी लिया पदम मदि कोट ।
उपमि उच फेगावि व्याग
नदिया सिगी सिमि मृलताग ॥ ११७ ॥

भेहमउ वगड किय भल्लि भूक
मिगजझि मुगुमे दाखि रूक ।

११४ । D यस करी देव (for मीरि), यथ, तेरेण, चैमरा, दुच उये चल, P छड,
D मामि घाते

११५ । D कयली मिघ, किमादु, मारीयो (for भूणि)

११६ । D पारादि रोपीया ठादि पग (2nd 1), P दिवरावर, D देरावरि

११७ । D मृमणा, P मृमण, D कायल पदरो मै लीया कोट (2nd 1), मरदीय

भम्मेरि भञ्जि मंगलउर मारि
प्राजाल जमू वेवे पहारि ॥ ११८ ॥

सिरमउर अगइ लाहउर सन्धि
बावरी साहि ल्या गलइ बन्धि ।
देपालपुरइ पुरि दे दबट्ट
हेलारसि लूटिय कोट हट्ट ॥ ११९ ॥

सत जानू खोखर मल्लणास
घोडे वाहा कीध घास ।
वरिहाउ अगइ जादव विसुद्ध
बाणासि बोटि कीया विसुद्ध ॥ १२० ॥

पगह्यार पाडि नारू निवाडि
चूरिया तामिनी गिरँदि चाडि ।
तूँअरइ गया पाहाउ तक्कि
चऊआण चूरि चाडिया चक्कि ॥ १२१ ॥

असिपत्ति उवह दल आवरत्ति
केलियउ क्त क्त्तीह क्त्ति ।
चानावि वाह किय चक्का चूर
पतिसाह पडिय पइ लङ्ग पूर ॥ १२२ ॥

११८ । P क्का, D कोयौ [भञ्जि om], परजाल जमी वेउ

११९ । D लै, P देपाल[पुरइ om], D [पुरि om] दे दे, लूटे

१२० । D सघरे (for सत जानू), P जानू, DP मल्लणास, D घोड़ाह वाह

कीधाह घास (2nd l), P वरिहाह, D वरीयाह, बाणाध

१२१ । D पिहार, तामिणी, P तूँअरै, D तुवरीय, DP चहवाण

१२२ । P जवह, D चनावीयाह, पड़े, DP पय

बजवाडउ कोठो सह्र बेव
 हालिया ऊइय आगी हरेव ।
 नामिया समाणा सीहनदि
 रगातूर सदि पाखर रवदि ॥ १२३ ॥

जल पन्थि आइ साम्हइ जुडेय
 भारत्य इब्राहिम किय भिडेय ।
 मूगले वहिय रिणखेत भाहि
 पतिसाहि प्रवाडइ पातिसाहि ॥ १२४ ॥

अेक लाख असी अयार
 धुणहार पडिय हज्जार धार ।
 खाँडे खंखोलि ढीली ढंढोलि
 इब्राहिम नाँखिय अइतोलि ॥ १२५ ॥

आहसि मीर आगरइ आइ
 रहडिया देस वाजा रुडाइ ।
 पहिलउ खडगि चाठिय पठाण
 आगरइ बयानइ फेरि आण ॥ १२६ ॥

पट्टाण प्राण नाँखिय पक्काडि
 चन्देरी ताँई चक्कि चाडि ।

१२३ । D बजवाड़ा, हालीये, सिवाणी (for समाणा), रिण°

१२४ । D के (for किय), वहै, P पतसाहि (for पाति°)

१२५ । D धणखाल पडे, इब्राहिमसाह नाणे अतोले (4th l)

१२६ । D पदलै, चादे

जउँणपुरि अजोधा खडिय जाइ
रइयति लोक किय मुगुलराइ ॥ १२७ ॥

नहवाणी भागा छाडि नेस
दाणवाँ धणी साभिया देस ।
विठि काठि प्रिसण छँता विहार
सीवाल सबइ कीधा समार ॥ १२८ ॥

वइरियाँ मीरि देखानि वइ
गोरियाँ राइ गाहिया गइ ।
हिन्दुआँ तुरुक्काँ दाखि छाथ
नडि लगउँ उडीसइ जगनाथ ॥ १२९ ॥

विची विहार बम्भणह वाह
समसमा देस ग्रहिया सिराह ।
ओइला नइर कुण गियाइ अङ्ग
पण्डवइ लगउँ फेरिय पवङ्ग ॥ १३० ॥

पूरब्ब धरा हइ खुदि पाइ
वलियउ मुगुल नीसाण वाइ ।

१२७ । D पाँण नाषे, ताही, उजीण (for जउँणपुरि), P जवण°, D षडे साथ

१२८ । D वहार, सीमाल, कीया

१२९ । P वयरिया, D मरी, P दिषालि, DP चीडुवा, D राय देषाल (for तुरुक्काँ दाखि), लग्यो

१३० । DP विची, D वहार, DP नयर, P लग्यउ, D पंडरा लगै फेरे

पिडि भुँइ पछ गोवरधन पछारि
खगिइयउ माण खँढे खँडारि ॥ १३१ ॥

वइरागर सुगलाँ विठण वाद
मेवाड राण आडउ मजाद ।
सुरिताण सल्ल सुरिताण सडु
आवियउ आगरइ दियण अडु ॥ १३२ ॥

चीत्रउड धणी चञ्चलि चडेय
खरहगइ लेय आयउ खडेय ।
मेवाड राण परभोमि माहि
सीकरी सेन आयउ सनाहि ॥ १३३ ॥

बाणासि बेवि बलि बन्धि बोल
धुडहडिय दमामा धुविय डोल ।
सङ्गाम सजिय सूरा सधीर
मेवाड राण सुहि चडइ मोर ॥ १३४ ॥

वे लक्ख लोह ऊडियउ बूर
सर पाँख काह सूभइ न सूर ।
मूगले मलिय मेवाड माण
रेहलिय खेति खुमाण राण ॥ १३५ ॥

१३१ । DP चय, D पिडि भुय, P भुवि, D पुमार (for खँडारि)

१३२ । P वइरागर, D सुगले, सुरताण सल्ल सुरताण सन, खँन (for अडु)

१३३ । P चीत्रउड, D मेलि (for लेय)

१३४ । D तोल (for बेवि), धडहडे दमाम धुबे सडोल, सभे

१३५ । D लषा, काइयो (for सूभइ न), मल, रेह[ले]

मङ्गाम राग सीकरी सारि
 हाथिया गमिय गउ हेल चारि ।
 मेवाड राग मुछि चडिय मीर
 समसेर भाल सोखिय सरीर ॥ १३६ ॥

अलवरि सेन चडिया अथाह
 सोवन्न लूटि वन्धिया साह ।
 लागुअ गमिय मेवात लोप
 कछवाहौं साम्बड कियउ कोप ॥ १३७ ॥

आवेरि घणी आहवि अचल
 मूगले मारि पूराणमल्ल ।
 सेखाउत कछता सारि सगड
 दलिया खडगि हँक लिया डगड ॥ १३८ ॥

निरवाण गया भाजिय नरींद
 पतिसाह भये सेवइ पुलींद ।
 हँगराँ घणी गा डगड देय
 सङ्गही सारि साँभरि सवेय ॥ १३९ ॥

विस्सुहरपुर फते वहइ वाणि
 पछ दियइ भेट पूजइ न प्राणि ।
 खेसइ खडगि नाणउ खरोइ
 करिमाल भाल ऊभइ न कोइ ॥ १४० ॥

१३६। D गमे, चडे, सोपे

१३७। D अलवरी P लागवे गुमिय, D गमे मेवाड

१३८। D धिणी, अचाल, मारीयौ पूरणमाल, एक

१३९। D भाने नरद, DP भवे, D पुलद, सभर

१४०। D परठवै (for पछ दियइ), DP पाणि, D करमाल, उभो

राठउडाँ पाखइ अउर राइ
लोक किय मूगुले पाइ लाइ ।
छातपति हेक अम्मली कृत्त
गिर मेर प्रमाणइ तास गत्त ॥ १४१ ॥

राठउड राउ जीवण रुहाडि
मन्नि किय मूगुले मारवाडि ।

॥ गाहा ॥

आईन्या बीजी धर आणी
पटहोडा पक्खरिय पलाणी ।
पह केतउ केता विचि पाणी
खेड सिरइ खिडिया खुरसाणी ॥ १४२ ॥

॥ छन्द पाधड़ी ॥

खुरसाणी खाफर खेड खत्ति
पारम्भ कियउ उतराध पत्ति ॥ १४३ ॥

लाहउरि सेन सम्मिलइ लक्ख
पाखरिजइ तेजी सूध पक्ख ।
सम्मिलइ साहि आलम समान
खिडि सतरि बहत्तरि मिलइ खान ॥ १४४ ॥

१४१ । DP अवर, D लोपीया (for लोक किय) कृत्ति, गति

१४१ । D आयन्या, P आईन्या, D पधरे, DP सिर

१४२ । D कीष (for किय), DP मारवाडि, P पुरिसाणी, D कीया,

१४४ । D समेल, पेड़ि जै बहत्तरि सतरि घाम (4th l)

दीवाण तणा फिरिया दरका
 कललिया ठाहि ठाहि कटका ।
 चमरालाँ छडे असंख चाल
 छोगाल छिलइ करिमाल काल ॥ १४५ ॥

जोडाल मिलइ जमदूत जोध
 काइरा कपीमुखी सकोध ।
 कुवरत्त केवि काला किरिठ
 गडदनी गोल गाँजा गिरिठ ॥ १४६ ॥

वेसे विचित्र सिन्दूर वन
 कूँडी कपाल के छाज कन ।
 कदो करगि वाचइ कुराण
 मुसकीण मुलाँ के मुसलमाण ॥ १४७ ॥

वाँका विचित्त पाधोर वड
 ताणइ कमाण पइँतीस टड ।
 आयासि पड्डि पाडइ अमुल्ल
 माँकडामुक्ख मुगडा मुगुल्ल ॥ १४८ ॥

मुज्जरलो मेठि पाखिली मूठि
 साभइ मिरिघ गुण बाण सूठि ।

१४५ । D फेरलै द्रक, छये, करमाल

१४६ । P कपि°, कुवरत्त, D omits the last three lines

१४७ । D कती करग, P वचै, मसकीण, D मुसकीण, P मुसिलमाण

१४८ । D कषाण, आकास यष मारै, मोडा

सेलार मीर के सलिय साह
वावरीवाल आजानवाह ॥ १४९ ॥

वइरी ब्रधका के वेधवत्ति
मझियौं जु प्रासइ दूरि पत्ति ।
असपत्ति तगाइ दलि अस्सराल
काविली केवि धारा कराल ॥ १५० ॥

मोटा मुगुल्ल मद्दोनमत्त
अमिलित्त दियइ अरि आवरत्त ।
कम्मरइ कोपि कीया कटका
हइमराँ हीँस भड हइ हका ॥ १५१ ॥

कालवा कुची करडा कियाह
हाँसला हरेवी नइ हलाह ।
रोभडा मद्धडा पीतरङ्ग
तोरकी केवि ताजी तुरङ्ग ॥ १५२ ॥

हुँगरी मसक्की वेसि दीय
अइराक ततारी आरबीय ।
खुरसाणी मकुराणी खतङ्ग
पतिसाह तणा कूटइ पवङ्ग ॥ १५३ ॥

१४९ । DP सठि (for सूठि), P ववरी°, D वावरी°

१५० । P वयरी, D विपका (for ब्रधका), [जु om], तणा दल, कव धारी

१५१ । P मोडा, D अमलीत, P हइँ, D छय

१५२ । D हलाह, मद्धडा पीक°, तुरकी केव

१५३ । D मुसक्की, DP अयराक, D मकुराणी, P पतसाह, D छूटा

जङ्गमाँ जीण पूठी जडेय
 लाहउरी ऊठिय खग लेय ।
 ताणावि तङ्ग चडिया तुरेछ
 खडखडइ खोगि खइंगाँ खुरेछ ॥ १५४ ॥

सुरिताण सेन सुरिताण सीँव
 छालिया कि छइदल जाणि हीँव ।
 दखिखण देस सिर रडवड दीण
 लाहउर ऊँता छालिया लीण ॥ १५५ ॥

अस तरे सलीता अस्सराण
 कामालाँ पूठी के कँठाल ।
 ऊभारि तडङ्गी पूरि अम्म
 वाँसइ सछारि वूछा विखम्म ॥ १५६ ॥

ऊसियार मीर साथी हजार
 वनिगछ बऊत्त कोठी बजार ।
 जोगिणीपुरा जे जङ्ग जीत
 दिसि वडी तया वड्डा दर्इत ॥ १५७ ॥

आ समुद्र साधि आप असाध
 ऊऊठियउ आवइ उत्तराध ।

१५४ । D जगमे, P लाहवरी, D ताणेव, तुरेय पडपडे, घुरेय

१५५ । D सुरताण, सेन, [कि om], DP हय, जाण, D हेम, P दपिणा, D
 दोड़ (for रडवड), P लाहवर

१५६ । D पूरे वछ (for के), अम, वषव

१५७ । D साथे, मुनग, P बुनिमइ, DP बहत

डउंडी दमाम नीसाण नइ
सम्प्रत जाणि घण मेघ सइ ॥ १५८ ॥

निरवहइ व्रत्ति रोजा निवाज
वम्बलीवाल के तबलवाज ।
जब्बा पलीत मूगुल जूह
सारका जाणि बोलइ समूह ॥ १५९ ॥

चलचलिय चक्रवड चारि चन्द
दल रजी पाइ छायाउ दुगिन्द ।
मूगले जिनावर बाणि मारि
आयास हूँत आणइ उतारि ॥ १६० ॥

जाँगलू राउ ऊपरइ जम्फ
सतलज्ज लङ्घि सुलिताण सम्फ ।
वीठउंडइ अब्भोहर विचालि
नीसरिय कटक सइजण्य नालि ॥ १६१ ॥

पतिसाह सेन वहतइ प्रमाणि
जलद्रुगम माथइ रौंछ जाणि ।
मूगली घडा भटनेर मालि
ऊडाई असणि कि ससीवालि ॥ १६२ ॥

१५८ । P समुद्रा साधी, D समद साध रहोया (for साप), P डंवडी, D डंवरि
सांप्रत, DP जाण

१५९ । D प्रत (for व्रत्ति), बाबरीवाल, जबां, P जबा, DP जाण

१६० । D चलचले चक्रवै, दुइद, सुगली, P जनावर

१६१ । D लघे सुरताण, वलवडे मीर थाटा (for वीठउंडइ अब्भोहर), नीसरि,
हेजप, P सैजप

१६२ । DP पतसाह P प्रमाण, °द्रुगम, D दुगंस, DP जाण, D भटनेर, उडाव
असराव के सीध वाल (4th 1)

भुमरिया देय पाखी भमेय
 आडाविय तम्बू ऊतरेय ।
 खेतसी सामह्हा खान
 परठिया साहि आलमि प्रधान ॥ १६३ ॥

वातऊ वत्त कहियउ विचार
 डँड देहि नमिय लइ भ्रम द्वार ।
 अरउकामल्ल सम्भुम अबीह
 साँभलिये कथिने खेतसीह ॥ १६४ ॥

भूभार भँडीलउ सीस भाडि
 बोलियउ बोल फाडी वराडि ।
 ठाहुरियउ परधान ठेलि
 सुरिताण आउ सामह्हा सेलि ॥ १६५ ॥

दीवाणि दियउ नह नमिय दाउ
 घडियाहरि आयउ दिवण घाउ ।
 ऊससिय खेतसी आप अङ्गि
 अइयार सार चाडिय अलङ्गि ॥ १६६ ॥

सींघलउ माहि खेतसी सेर
 भारी दुरङ्ग गढ भट्टनेर ।

१६३ । P पांजी, D अडावे, सामह्हा कहे पांन

१६४ । D वातवंत रह (for वातऊ वत्त), दे नम, P भ्रम दुवार, DP °माल, D
 साभले ए कथम

१६५ । D फारी, ठाहुरे प्रधाना पान ठेलि (3rd I), सुर°, DP आप, D साम्हो

१६६ । D नमे दिवण, उससे, आयार

रउद्रमइ फेरियउ चक्र राह
गाजिया गोण चउहँ गमाह ॥ १६७ ॥

खुरिसाण तणे वाहिय खतङ्ग
आखरे कियउ भटनेर अङ्ग ।
काबिली तणा नाँखिय करेह
सरजाल कोट कीयउ सरेह ॥ १६८ ॥

कविलउ कलूल कन्दल करेय
फारकाँ पूठि फिरणी फिरेय ।
नीहँटिया गोला तन्त्र नालि
पावका जाणि पइठउ पलालि ॥ १६९ ॥

मूगले कहिय मुहि मारि मारि
घूणियउ कोट कालइ काँधारि ।
पतिसाह तणे भालिय पखाण
जुधि चडिय लङ्क वनरा जाण ॥ १७० ॥

चडिया नीसरणी चडी चोट
काबिली कटक्के भेलि कोट ।
सन्नान करे साज सकार
हीँ डोलिय तुलसी कण्ठि हार ॥ १७१ ॥

१६७। P रवद°, D रौद°, चोही

१६८। D पुर°, बाहे, काबिली तणे नापे पुरेह (3rd l), कोटि

१६९। D करेह, नीहले, जत (for तन्त्र)

१७०। D कहे, P पतसाह, D तणा भाले, चहे, वानरा

१७१। D सिनान

काँधल्लहरउ कलहण करेय
 वइरियाँ घडा धायउ वेहेय ।
 सम्मूह मरण साऊ सयव्व
 करिमाल माहि काठिय कलव्व ॥ १७२ ॥

पतिसाह सल्ल उघाडि प्रोलि
 ऊतेडि अक्कि आउध इतोलि ।
 वानइत जेस राणिङ्गदेव
 बोलिया वाघ बिज्जं बाँह-वेव ॥ १७३ ॥

भटनेर प्रोलि झँता भटकि
 काँधलाँ राउ पइठउ कटकि ।
 खेतल रिणि खेसइ खुरासाण
 जुघ घसइ मत्त गइजूह जाण ॥ १७४ ॥

सुरिताण तणा सेलार सक्ख
 लखभूखइ उपरि लूँवि लक्ख ।
 छेलियउ खेतसी खग छोहि
 लसकरी लाख ऊपरइ लोहि ॥ १७५ ॥

पडियउ रिणि खेतल पिसण पाडि
 मालहरि चाडि धज मारुआडि ।

१७२ । P काधल्ल, D करेह, P वयरिया, D वहेह, काडे

१७३ । D पतसाह साल उथेडि प्रोल (1st 1), P पोलि, D बाँध, DP
 आवध, D राणंगदेव, P बौह (for बिज्जं)

१७४ । D भटुक, P काधिला, D गतगह (for मत्त गइ^०)

१७५ । D सुरताण, उपरि

काँधल्ल किँवाड वसी करेय
लोपियउ मीर भटनेर लेय ॥ १७६ ॥

रीसाइ रोडि वृजा रउद्रि
मेखला जाणि मेल्ली समुद्रि ।
मोटा गठ जीपिय हेल मत्त
कृह खण्ड खिडइ सिरि खेड कृत्त ॥ १७७ ॥

गाजणइ तणा चडिया गरट्ट
थलवाट पईठा खिडिय थट्ट ।
ह्वालिया सेन हइ वाजि हम्म
हिन्दुवइ राउ साग्हा हसम्म ॥ १७८ ॥

खुरिसाण खड्ग ऊडी खुरेह
रवि छायउ अम्बर रजी रेह ।
चमराणाँ पाखे ऊहि चीँध
गूँदलइ त्रिक्ख मूम्भइ गईँध ॥ १७९ ॥

असि पाइ खेह ऊडी उलुक्का
गो गइण विची मिलि गोधुलुक्का ।
वरहास खिडइ ऊललो वग
कलहिवा क्रमइ कम्माण क्रग ॥ १८० ॥

१७६ । DP मारवाडि, काधा (f01 काँधल्ल), D भटनेर

१७७ । D रवइ, P मेल्ली, D मेली समद, जीपे, पिड़े

१७८ । D चाय (for खिडिया), कठक (f01 सेन), DP हइ, ही दुवै

१७९ । D घुरँ, गुधलै

१८० । P उलुक्क, DP गयण, D बीच, P गोधुलुक्क, D कग

मूगली घडा आवइ मजूस
 जासूस फिरइ पसत जायूस ।
 मुहरखे आवि कहियउ मुहाह
 असपत्ति सेन आवइ अथाह ॥ १८१ ॥

भारी कटका घर घुसइ भारि
 आविया वाउसू सरि उतारि ।
 हलहलिय देस हइवइ ऊवासि
 तडवाँगे पडिया लोक जासि ॥ १८२ ॥

देसपति उवारइ का दईव
 जीवासणि भागी लेय जीव ।
 मेदनी केडि मूसल्लमाण
 जिम्मावर चिडियाँ पडिय जाण ॥ १८३ ॥

थरहरिय प्रजा जिम नीर थाल
 भाखरे भाजि चडिया सुवाल ।
 आगली प्रजा आई अवीह
 सरणइ विजयञ्जर जइतसीह ॥ १८४ ॥

॥ दूहउ ॥

किय छकल चक्षल कलल
 गइ चाँबका गडका ।
 दरस्यउ सरि सुरिताण दल
 चलचल चारे चका ॥ १८५ ॥

१८१ । P जापोस

१८२ । D धसै, DP बावसू, D लहलीये, ऊलास, चढीया (for पडिया), तास

१८३ । D काय (for का), कहेहयि, P मुसिलमाण, जमावर, D पड़े

१८४ । D थरहरि, ०(पं)जर

१८५ । P छकुल, DP गय, D दरसे सर सुर

॥ गाहा ॥

दल सुरिताण जाण डूंगरि दव
कम्पी धरा ऊई प्रज लवक्रव ।
अह सुरिताण आवियउ अवधरि
करन तणा ऊठिय गज केसरि ॥ १८६ ॥

॥ छन्द पाधड़ी ॥

मेल्हिय प्रधान कहियउ मुगुलि
धर साजि मुहर छ म करि ठिल्लि ।
छाँ छत्र सरिस म म जाहि छेहि
दस कोडि द्रव्य वीवाह देहि ॥ १८७ ॥

वीकाहर राउ साँभलि वचन
रीसाइ किया राता रतन ।
ऊससिय वोमि लागउ अबीह
साँभलिअे कथिने जइतसीह ॥ १८८ ॥

केसरि कथिन्न साँभलि कनि
वाउलि कि वनि लागउ वहनि ।
वीकाहर राजा अे वखाण
जालोवलि सीतउ भित्त जाण ॥ १८९ ॥

१८६ । P ऊई, D omits the first three lines

१८७ । P मेल्हिय, D मेल्हे, छू (for छाँ), द्रव्य वीमाह

१८८ । D राय, P कीय, D उससे, साभसे ए कथन

१८९ । P वाबुल, D वावल क, P वहिनि, D जावल, P घत्त

ठेलिअे प्रधाने राइठौड
मालइ जिम बोलिय वंसि मौड ।
मालइ जिम मारिय खेति मीर
जीव ले भाजि गउ नेमजीर ॥ १६० ॥

निम करइ जइत तुडिमल्ल तोइ
कमरा कमन्ध भाजइ न कोइ ।
वीजुलीखान चउंडइ विभाडि
तारावटि काढिय क्हेहि ताडि ॥ १६१ ॥

सतसल्लि राइ धार बलि सोइ
पेरोजखान भागउ पलोइ ।
महमन्दखान रिणमल्लि मारि
अखियात वात आपा उवारि ॥ १६२ ॥

सारङ्गखान जोघइ समल्लि
हिन्दुवइ राइ वहि आप हल्लि ।
बङ्गाल कन्हा मोखावि वान
सातल राइ भागउ सेरखान ॥ १६३ ॥

जोगिणीपीठि वीकइ जुडेय
काढिया नालि करवइ करेय ।
पाधरइ खेति दूदइ पचारि
सूँडाल लिया सिरियउ सँघारि ॥ १६४ ॥

१६० । D बोले, मारे, P --रिय (for मारिय)

१६१ । D चेढे, P चवडइ, D काढे

१६२ । D बोल (for बलि)

१६३ । P हीदवइ, D हीदनै, पिना (for कन्हा) मोषाय बंन, सेरपन

१६४ । P सीषा

लूगक्रनि राइ महमन्द लगि
खेसियउ खान ऊजलइ खगि ।
नागउर तणा भांजिया नरींद
गङ्गेवि राइ लीया गईंद ॥ १८५ ॥

माराविस साथी मीर माउ
रहबर ऊइ हालइ नही राउ ।
पाछा प्रधान गा पातिसाहि
मकरियउ जइत गढ ढुग माहि ॥ १८६ ॥

जांगलखुउ सरगइ घाति जग
खिति मिती नदी साहइ खडग ।
राउद्री वाजा वाजि रौडि
गइगाग जाणि धडहडिय गोडि ॥ १८७ ॥

चञ्चलि चडेय बाधिय चुगुल्ल
मुर क्व मोंडि माथइ मुगुल्ल ।
पुहतइ पतङ्गि पव्वइ पराह
सुरिताण चडइ सामहि सराह ॥ १८८ ॥

पाखरणउ कीयउ पातिसाहि
मूभाइ मिरिष हइ थट्ट माहि ।

१८५ । P नागवर, D भाले नरद, गयद

१८६ । मारवसी, P पतसाहि, D गिड डुरग

१८७ । P जागलुवी, D ०लधी, पतिनित (for मिती नदी), P राउद्री, D रावद्री, DP गयणाग, D धडहडे

१८८ । D वधे, P(D) पहतइ पतग, D सुरिताण चडे थ(?) साधे(?)

थल थूल मूल हइ उरे थट्ट
पाधरा किया पाछे पछट्ट ॥ १९९ ॥

साहण समन्द ऊकलिय सारि
साइयर कउँण सकइ सहारि ।
रहचडियउ आवइ रोस रोम
वाजाँ सबदि फाटइ वयोम ॥ २०० ॥

पाछे हसम्मि हालइ पयाल
फडफडइ नाग फाटइ फुणाल ।
रायाँ राउ ऊपरि असुरि राइ
जलराइ जागि मेल्ली मजाइ ॥ २०१ ॥

पुड सातइ धूजिय पवंग पाइ
नागीँद नाचि नोवति निहाइ ।
भूभारों आगी भिखइ भाल
सुस्साहल जागे नखत माल ॥ २०२ ॥

पतिसाह सेन दीवी परिक्र
उडियण किरि आवइ अन्तरिक्र ।
रेवन्त खेडि चउ पहर राति
पतिसाह सेन ठूका प्रभाति ॥ २०३ ॥

१९९ । D पासरणो, P पतसाहि, हय

२०० । D उबले, साप्रत (for साइयर) कोण, P कवण, सवुदि

२०१ । DP मेल्ली

२०२ । D धूजे, आगे, मोसाहल, P सुस

२०३ । D पतसाह, कर, P चव, D चो, P पतसाह.

मुजनसाँ पगे वाजिया माल
गवि भाल समी ऊडी रिवाल ।
घमघमइ घण्ट पाखर घिसत्त
मल्लपन्ता आवइ मदोमत्त ॥ २०४ ॥

पटछसति सूँडि फेरइ प्रचण्ड
बिख दिसा वोम नाँखइ वयण्ड ।
पटछसती छाया पक्खरेछ
पाछाड जागि छालइ पगेछ ॥ २०५ ॥

गति इसी ढाल पूठी गइँद
विरहणी कि पासे जागि वीँद ।
सोछियउ मुगुल्लाँ सिक्खरेछ
माछी कि मच्छ तागियउ मेछ ॥ २०६ ॥

पारसीपोस आहीनपोस
रेवन्त खेडि आया मरोस ।
तलछटी आइ रोडिय तवल्ल
ढइँचाल पूठि ढलकती ढल्ल ॥ २०७ ॥

इम कछिय असुरि आउध इतोलि
पसरिस्यौं देस गढ रूँधि प्रोलि ।
ऊलटउ मुगुल देखिय अभत्ति
प्रज आडउ ह्वयउ देसपत्ति ॥ २०८ ॥

२०४ । P मलपता

२०५ । P छप, D पाषरेछ, DP जाण

२०६ । D बाल (for डाल), गयद, DP मुगुला, P माछी, D [कि om], क

२०७ । D रोड़े तवाल, ढीचाल ढलकती पूठि ढाल (4th l)

२०८ । D तद (for इम) कछै, DP आवध, D तोल, देषे अपत्ति, DP ह्वौ

दुरवेस कन्हा गरहावि देस
 नमि कोट विची न रहिय नरेस ।
 पतिसाह सेन दोठइ प्रमाणि
 नीसरिय जइत रुडतइ निसाणि ॥ २०६ ॥

उरि करिय प्रजा जइतसी राउ
 घेर करि चलिय दे ढोलि घाउ ।
 भारत्य जइतसी भलिय भार
 असकरो विलाया आप लार ॥ २१० ॥

आविया मीर तेजी उलालि
 वाराह बिडेवा वाग वालि ।
 गहवन्त जइत साम्हउ मुगुल्ल
 तढमल्ल राउ निंहराइ तुल्ल ॥ २११ ॥

आघारि वग आयासि लग
 खुरिसाणि खेडि खिविया खडग ।
 असिपन्ति सेन सउं खेलि आलि
 दाढाल जेम आँख्यउं दिखालि ॥ २१२ ॥

दल जइतसीह उरि कियइ डारि
 पतिसाह तणे न सकिय पचारि ।
 वीकहर देखि विसमउ वराह
 ताणिया मुगुल्ले पाउ ताह ॥ २१३ ॥

२०६। D किना, बीच, P विचि, D रहे, P पतसाह, D नीसरै, DP न

२१०। D करे, चले, भले

२११। D तू राव (for निंहराइ), P नंहराइ

२१२। D पुरसाण येव पेड़ी, दाढाल, आया, P आखी

२१३। DP कीये, P पतसाह, D तणा न रुंके, P सधिय (for सकिय), D
 (for वराह), मुगुल्ले, DP पाव, D तार (for ताह)

सोवन्न देइ कीधी न साँति
खुरिसाण खेड दुह वधी खाँति ॥ २१८ ॥

ऊमर सइ राजा जइत अङ्गि
दोवाणि दोखि लीयइ दुरङ्गि ।
घणभूभाउ जोवइ कलह घत्त
वाँसोघस हूँ वहइ वत्त ॥ २१९ ॥

आँवलइ मूछ चख आरगत्त
सुरिताण जइत विडिखइ संप्रत्त ।
वीकाहर राजा वहइ वदि
सुरिताण सेन स्यउँ ढोल सहि ॥ २२० ॥

थाटाँ थडक्का छगिइयइ ठाँइ
जुघ पखइ जि के के घडाउँ जाइ ।
रेवन्त पूठि घर करइ राउ
घण भीर तणइ सिरि दियण घाउ ॥ २२१ ॥

जागवइ जइत परछव्यउँ जाइ
वाजिन्न पूठि चडियइ विहाइ ।
वलि भरियउ वासा करइ वेडि
कम्हवउ जाणि कंसास केडि ॥ २२२ ॥

२१८। DP भवे, D कडके, P पवरिसि, D रोपीयो, घुर^०, विधे

२१९। D जैत राव, घाति, ऊवौ, वात

२२०। D अमलै, घुर^०, विडिसे, वीकहरै, घुर^०

२२१। D का कायि (for के के) घड़ी, P सुवण (for घण)

२२२। D परछति, P तै वाजिन्न, D वासी

सुरिताण सैन घापइ न सासि
चापडइ जइत जोयउ चकासि ।
बङ्गालि जइति बिजँ ऊभि बाह
वाडिजइ बाह पइसिय विचाह ॥ २२३ ॥

हिन्दुवइ राइ देखालि हत्य
साँकडउ कियउ सुरिताण सत्य ।
आपणइ पाणि आपणइ अङ्गि
नवसहस धणी लागउ निहङ्गि ॥ २२४ ॥

ऊग्रहण मँडोवर अहिपुराह
छडावण अहिप्पुर छहतराह ।
तुरक ग्रह छडावण मेडतोइ
ससारोइ जाणइ जइत सोइ ॥ २२५ ॥

सुरिताणि जइतसो समी सडु
ऊजलइ खागि आडउ अगडु ।
नवसहस वधारण जइत नाद
सारति छवउ साहणी साद ॥ २२६ ॥

लूणकान समोन्नम आइ लास
विलहणा ऊषइ कूटइ ब्रह्मास ।

२२३ । D जोवै, P ब्यौंछ (for बिजँ), D जैससी (for जइति बिजँ), विढसे
(for वाडिजइ), P पसिय, D पैसे

२२४ । D होदवै, P दियालि, D हाय, DP कीथौ, D साय, राव (for घणी),
P नहग

२२५ । D गह, P ससारो -- णइ, D ससारो वि

२२६ । D सड, करग (for खागि), P अगड, ळवौ, D ऊय

अति तेजि अचण्णल तुरी आपि
तरुणि रथ नेम निल ग्रहइ चापि ॥ २२७ ॥

॥ गाछा ॥

दोपम नेम अछेह दुहँ दलि
छल राउ जइत कोट धर कुल छलि ।
भूभार गुरू उठियउ भलहलि
कलि मत्यग तेजसी करण कलि ॥ २२८ ॥

निडुर हियइ नाऊर नेठइइ
वूंकिय हरि जिम रिणवट बडइ ।
खिति वाहर तेजल अणखीयउ
अम्वर धरि असमाणि उठीयउ ॥ २२९ ॥

राम रतनसी भझण रिमघड
भूभार गुरू दियण खण्ड भड ।
धीरा खडग वाहिस्यइ धीरां
ऊइसी जुध हिन्दुआं हमीरां ॥ २३० ॥

हुँगरसीह देद कुलि दीपक
राखण देस वंस छल रूपक ।

२२७। D विजहणौ ऊवौ, P ऊवै

२२८। D दुह, भूभारा गुर, P गुर

२२९। D निडुर हयै, P नोडुर हीयै नऊर नेठइइ, D बोके, वाराह
(for वाहर)

२३०। D अर (for रिम), गुर, P गुर, D पडा भल, वाहसै, ऊयसै, हीदवां,
P हीदुवां, हमीरा

પડિ ઝપડિયઈ પહિલહ પહિલા
ગઈ ગણ્ણ ઝઠિય રિણગહિલા ॥ ૨૩૧ ॥

અમર અનઈ પીયલ્લ અચાગલ
વરવિય રાઈમલ્લ અતુલીબલ ।
જોડાલાં મુહિ દિયણ જવોડાં
રામ સિદ્ધાઈ ઝઘ્ઘહ રાઠોડાં ॥ ૨૩૨ ॥

॥ દૂહહ ॥

કાલહ કોટા કારણઈ
વિઢિવા વીરતિ વાઈ ।
સસમથ જરદિ ન સમ્મવઈ
અસુરાઈ ઘટ્ટિ ન માઈ ॥ ૨૩૩ ॥

॥ કન્દ પાધડી ॥

પદ્મનહ તુરજ્જ નેઠી પવન
ગ્રીવા કિ રેહ્ઝ ઝૂલૂ ગયન ।
સાંઘરિ મુગુલ્લ મેલણ સમત્ય
હરિરાજ ચડિય કરિમાલ હત્ય ॥ ૨૩૪ ॥

ગઢ્ઢાજલ નિરમલ જેમ ગઢ્ઢ
આઈત્ત ધીર ઓપિત્ત અઢ્ઢ ।

૧૦૧ । D પિહ્, P [ગં]ઝણ, D ડઢીયો

૧૦૨ । D પીયલ્લો, વરવે, P અતલી?, જોડાલા, D સિ[ર] (for મુહિ) દેયણ
જોડા, P જ્ઞવો

૧૦૩ । D કેવા (for કોટા), વિઢસી, સાઘજી (for સમ્મવઈ)

૧૦૪ । D ક, ડરજ્જ, સમ્માર (for સાંઘરિ), હટે

भारत्य चडिय तेजसी भल्ल
परवाडमल्ल परचक्कापल्ल ॥ २३५ ॥

जेवहउ अजगि आखइ जघाल
फुरणी रयत्य जिम फउरि फाल ।
सिङ्गारथाटि सोभउ सलीह
सीहरू चईनउ रतनसीह ॥ २३६ ॥

पावूपसाउ चम्पियउ पाइ
खइंगरू कुलाछाँ छोहि खाइ ।
घर सुहलि उढावण धार धूप
रामउउ चडिय नवसहस रूप ॥ २३७ ॥

रेवँतपसाउ रथ पवन रङ्ग
पडुली पारि पइनउ पवङ्ग ।
भाडिजी देय पाइडइ भार
नेतसी कुँअर चडियउ निहार ॥ २३८ ॥

ग्वालेर ठवइ पइ पात गति
ऊन्हउ अछेह ऊछलइ अति ।
साँगलउ चडिय करि साहि सार
भारत्य तणउ जइ मुज्जि भार ॥ २३९ ॥

२३५ । P गागाजल, D आचत, ओपत, चडे, P परिचक्ष^०

२३६ । D लेवीयो अजण आपै (for आखइ), फाल फाल (for फउरि फाल), P
फवरि, सीगार, D सिणगार

२३७ । D पित जेम कुलाछा धिग पाय (2nd l), चडे

२३८ । D पच (for पवन), पिडली पाय पैने, P कुवर

२३९ । D पाति, तीन्ही (for ऊन्हउ), चडेय कर सज, मुने, P मुजि

वालहउ ससोभउ रग वग
पइनउ पवङ्ग दइ त्रिणे पग ।
कालासि चडिय डूँगरउ कुन्त
भ्रिगवा ऊवउ किरि भगदन्त ॥ २४० ॥

जङ्गलो फुरणि जगिरेखि जाणि
खण्डीर निस्सि हइ तासि खाणि ।
चापडइ देद चडि भोमि चडु
उतराघ तणाँ देसाँ अगडु ॥ २४१ ॥

माँडइ* कुलाच* पहि जेम भ्रिगघ
सग्गीर बक्खि पसवान सिगघ ।
तढमल्ल खवासइ तङ्ग ताणि
जइमलउ चडिय* पण्डीर* जाणि ॥ २४२ ॥

पल्लाणि वेगि कल्लाणपच्च
नाचणी तालि नाचइ निवच्च ।
साँकरसी चडियउ लोह सज्जि
काविली उघेडण जइत कज्जि ॥ २४३ ॥

२४० । D राम, P हणे D चडे सुगरे (for डूँगरउ) कत, दीपे कर चङ्गीयो
भागदन्त (4th l) P भगवा, ऊवौ

२४१ । P चय, DP जग°, D पडे सुयड पुरसाण पा[ण] (2nd l), DP चड,
D चाड (for चडु)

२४२ । P मदेकवच (? for माँडइ* कुलाच*), D संमे कवच (do), P जमलो
चडे है पुयल जाणि (later correction), D जेमलो चङ्गी है पयड जाण.

२४३ । D कावली

पञ्चरतन पइनउ पन्थ पाइ
 सारङ्ग सिङ्ग साहइ सिहाइ ।
 नारा^१इण चडिय ताजी नरो^२द
 वरिसी विचित्र घाइ घडा वी^३द ॥ २४४ ॥

कलियण्ण ग्रीव निसिनाथ कम्भ
 मरकट्ट चित्ति ताजी समन्न ।
 क्रूरम्म जगउ हरिणो^४टि कोपि
 रिमराह चडिय रिणवट्ट रोपि ॥ २४५ ॥

ताजी तुरङ्ग तीन्द्रउ सतोर
 मा^५कडां नेम दइ फाल मोर ।
 जोमरद चडिय डूंगरउ जग्गि
 खुरिसाण खान खविसी खडग्गि ॥ २४६ ॥

फुरणी वयक्का वमी फुरत्ति
 गडदानइ अरणी ग्रीभ गत्ति ।
 करनीपसाइ जुघि करण कत्थ
 हइ रुठ अमर ह पदम हत्थ ॥ २४७ ॥

चामठी सहइ नह मुकुटचाल
 खुरिसाण खेत जइ स्रघ खाल ।

२४४ । P पाच^०, D सायै, नारीयण, P नारयण, D चडे, नरद, वंद

२४५ । P करम (for क्रू^०), D चडे, PD रणवट

२४६ । D चडे, पवधी

२४७ । D गडदान चारंणी ग्रीव, DP हय

चिऊटाल काल गांगउ तरस्सि
आवज्जि खग आरुहिय अस्सि ॥ २४८ ॥

जगिरेखि जाणि सम्मीर जोल
कूदइ सुकन्द पइ घरिय कोल ।
करिमाल करेवा कलह काज
रिणि रूपक चडियउ प्रिथीराज ॥ २४९ ॥

वालियइ ठूवि वीं टलीवालि
घर पावै खूदइ चउंर ठालि ।
सिधलग चडिय सुरिताणसल्ल
मलवट्टण मोगर राइमल्ल ॥ २५० ॥

म्विघ जेम फाल मांडइ मिरिगघ
सुकमार सार साहणों सिगघ ।
सजि सार हाथि चडियउ सनीम
भारत्य करेवा भीम भीम ॥ २५१ ॥

केकाण मोर कियइ कलाइ
पेरणी कि नाचइ पात्र पाइ ।
सोठउ समत्य चडियउ संग्राम
हथियार हियइ पूरवण हाम ॥ २५२ ॥

२४८ । D सुगल° (for सुकुट°), DP पुर°, D तिण ताल (for चिऊटाल),

गगो, आरोह

२४९ । D पाव धरै, करमाल

२५० । D वीडुलीवाल, P चुंवर, D चमर, चढ़े

२५१ । P अघ, D मंडे सुअघ, साहणै, हाथ सार

२५२ । DP कीधै, D [कि om], P पात्र, D पत (for पात्र)

रेवँतपसाउ राजवी रत्य
 स्वरउ सतेज सोभउ समत्य ।
 वाँसइ आरुहियउ देद वाज
 कुल लाज सुँवारण सामि काज ॥ २५३ ॥

चिडकुलउ जेम ऊढइ चिडाह
 वझणउ पन्थि खडि वाह वाह ।
 आरुहिय अस्सि आउधि अपाल
 सुगुल्लौं मलेवा जइतमाल ॥ २५४ ॥

घडहडइ घरा पइ मगरघळ
 वेगवँत जेम गइणागि वळ ।
 जुधि दियइ साखि संसार जास
 दोनाली चडियउ किसनदास ॥ २५५ ॥

फरहरइ फाउरि फरि अफरि फूल
 ऊँचास अस्सि आरिखि अमूल ।
 वणवीर चडिय तेवहि ब्रह्मासि
 अहिँकारि यम्भ आढइ अयासि ॥ २५६ ॥

सल्लूण तुरी सोभउ सुचङ्ग
 चापडइ तेजि तीन्हउ तुरङ्ग ।

२५३ । D रावबीज, आरोहे, समारण

२५४ । D substitutes for the first two lines the following

पाव पवन वेग चामडपसाव

घण छोह करावै हुरी घाव

२५५ । P पाइ, गयणागि, वज, जासु, °दासु

२५६ । D चढे तेहे, P तेवहे, D ओडे, P अयासि

पडियाल धूणि रघुनाथ पासि
विढिसी संप्रत्त चडियउ ब्रह्मासि ॥ २५७ ॥

नामियइ कन्धि नीभरइ नीर
समयग पूछ सोहइ सरीर ।
वाखरे पलाणे हस वाज
रिणि रूपक चडियउ मेघराज ॥ २५८ ॥

नवलखउ तुरी ग्रिहजोति नेत
खत्युली खइंग खुरिसाण खेत ।
चापडइ चडण चञ्चलि चडेव
दारुण दुरङ्ग वीरम्मदेव ॥ २५९ ॥

मिरिधुलउ तुरी साहण सुगुट्ट
वाउ ग्रहइ मूठि वाजिन* विक्कुट्ट ।
दूदडउ चडिय गाँजण दुघेस
नवसहस नाद राखण नरेस ॥ २६० ॥

चाँदिणउ सँजाणइ कलह चलि
सिरि वाल सोह हारइ न हलि ।
खींवडउ सुकरि साहियइ खणि
लाखीकि चईनउ वोमि लागि ॥ २६१ ॥

२५७ । D अष (for तुरी), तापड, विढसी

२५८ । P नामियो

२५९ । P मृह°, D यथली, दारण

२६० । D मिरघलो, P वाव, D वाय गट्टे, P वाजि-विक्कुट्ट, D वाजिद विहद

२६१ । P वालि, D हलै (for हारइ), ध्याग (for वोमि)

भींगार भाति भल्ली भडिज्ज
 ललवलइ अडि लोजम्म लिज्ज ।
 वोदडउ चडिय हइ खत्रीवट्ट
 दोखियां सीसि देवा दवट्ट ॥ २६२ ॥

कागारि कन्न कुरगुट्ट कन्ध
 वइंगणा वेस लुहमणीवन्ध ।
 वीरमदे चडियउ भउंरि वग्गि
 लङ्कावि अस्सि असमाणि लग्गि ॥ २६३ ॥

रेखग्ग पुन्न वासी रयत्थ
 छाकियइ तालि मेलइ जु हत्थ ।
 मक्करा^१इतइ चडियउ मालदेउ
 कालासि कूँत कलहण करेउ ॥ २६४ ॥

सीहलउ तुरी वाँकउ सहज्जि
 केकाण कोड पूरवइ कज्जि ।
 सङ्गुहिय सुकारि नगराज सार
 वाजिन्नि चडिय रिणजङ्ग वार ॥ २६५ ॥

गुणसागर कूदइ अउव गत्ति
 राही किरि अवसरि रमइ रत्ति ।
 खगहरण घडा मूगली खागि
 लखधीर चईनउ ध्यागि जागि ॥ २६६ ॥

२६२ । D भल्ली भिड्ज, लाजमे लाज (for लोजम्म लिज्ज), चहै, देसी (for देवा)

२६३ । D क्रम कुरगट, लवणी विध, P भुंवरि, D भमर

२६४ । D अ, DP मालदेव, D करेव, P करेय

२६५ । D संपदे, वाकइ अडे, P रण^०

२६६ । P अजव, D उंव, कर, ओसर

सजि साकति आणउ नइणसुख
रोपतउ फालु सतलङ्ग रुख ।
नेतलउ चडिय माभी निहार
सत्रुहराँ सीसि फेरण सँघार ॥ २६७ ॥

जामिनीसत्र जङ्गमाँ जत्ति
गोअे गयन्न सासत्त गत्ति ।
चारहउउ सुरिजन चडिय चीति
राठउउ दिखालण रूक रीति ॥ २६८ ॥

कुरीकार अस्सि सफरी छोहि
लाँखियउ चडइ सामहइ लोहि ।
ऊदउत अमंग आहवि अहल
सीहरू चडिय दूजणाँ सल ॥ २६९ ॥

जगजोति जोति जगरूव जत्ति
सोभउ सरोस सत्तेज सत्ति ।
वाहिसइ सत्राँ तारावयट्ट
परवतउ चडिय देसाँ प्रगट्ट ॥ २७० ॥

मल्लपन्ति इसी परि रूपमल्ल
सरी रम्भ गति समसरि सुचल ।

२६७ । D सज सापत, DP नयण?, D नेतसी चङ्गे, सतहरा

२६८ । D जामनीसत, गोयेण, ससत, चङ्गे, P राठवड

२६९ । P [अस्सि om], D अस, सान्हे चढौ, अपास (for अहल), चङ्गे
दुरअणसाल

२७० । D वाहसी सता, चङ्गे कोठां (for देसाँ)

पातलउ चडिय हरि सज्जि पाणि
असुराँह घाट भेलण अराणि ॥ २७१ ॥

घाटकी नीर हरि हीर हलि
चक्षुले राउ चाबुकी चलि ।
आसउ आरुहियउ अधिक आहि
सुरिताण सेन सउँ खग साहि ॥ २७२ ॥

परि जास पाइ वानर प्रलम्ब
अेकणी प्रहासइ पाणि अम्ब ।
उलालि कूँत साम्हउ अयास
दोमज्झि भुवानी चडिय दास ॥ २७३ ॥

ढेलियउ तुरी आपइ धमस्स
हसा सुहंस वाँसइ हवस्स ।
खेडेचउ नगराज चडि* खेधि
वत्तवा ऊअउ सउँ सन्न वेधि ॥ २७४ ॥

वक्कनाग वाउ भालइ विवाण
सीराजी वाँसइ खुरासाण ।
भोजलउ चडिय भारत्य भल्ल
मँडलीक पितामह जास भल्ल ॥ २७५ ॥

२७१ । P मल्लपति, D असी पर, सक्के (for चडिय), असुराण, P आराणि

२७२ । D आरुहे आसो अत अगाह (2nd l), P सी

२७३ । D पर, वनी (for वानर), प्रेयासै, चड़े

२७४ । P सुहंस, D पेड़ेच पेति नगराज पेधि (3rd l), P [चडि* om], D
विदवा ऊवा सै समां वेध (4th l), P हवौ

२७५ । D सीरराजी वीया पुरसाण (2nd l), P पुराण (for खुरासाण), D
चड़े, जस

पीवन्ति अम्ब अकणी पाणि
खइंगरू तास ऊचास खाणि ।
वाजिनि चडिय चरचरइ वीर
नवसहसी राखण नाद नीर ॥ २७६ ॥

कपि फाल रिगहआवद्ध कन्ध
गलि गोण जास गरुडइ गयन्ध ।
ऊजालइ भीमउ चडिय अप्प
भूलाल सीसि देवा भडप्प ॥ २७७ ॥

गडदनी विकिरि सत्योर गत्त
सप्फरी छोह के लक्कसत्त ।
जांबुअउ ओधि सापत्तजीह
आरुहिय तेणि आसउ अबोह ॥ २७८ ॥

लाहउ ब्रह्मास लाखीक लीण
जर साकति पूठी जडिय जीण ।
प्रोहित्त चडिय गझण पलास
देइदास समोभम किसनदास ॥ २७९ ॥

वाजिन्न मेघनादह वखाणि
जलहरि सिहरइ तराइवइ जाणि ।

२७६ । D पीयत, पैगुरी, वाजद चडे चरचरे नवसहसा

२७७ । D गल जास गोणे घावे गयध (2nd I), चडे

२७८ । P सप्फरी छोह का लकस सत्त (2nd I), आधुवौ, D करि (for के),
उरध (for ओधि), आरुहे

२७९ । D जडे, चडो, DP देवीदास

रतनसी चईनउ रिम्मराह

साँकडइ सत्राँ सामी सनाह ॥ २८० ॥

लाखीक तुरङ्गम मूलि लक्ख

पूरउ प्रचण्ड जइ सूध पक्ख ।

नगराज चडिय मुह्तउ निबीह

सामि कलि कलहिवा जेम सीह ॥ २८१ ॥

गिरिघाप गन्न पइ वनक गन्ति

पाँगारि* कन्ध पोथी कि पत्ति ।

पीथलउ नगीनइ चडिय पट्टि

सामी सिहाइ सीरमी सट्टि ॥ २८२ ॥

पारेवइ धावतइ अति* पाइ

नीधसइ धरा पुड तिणि निहाइ ।

पञ्चाइण चडियउ ऊमि पाण

मूगली घडा अहिवा माण ॥ २८३ ॥

वीखरइ वट्टि आवइ न वक्कि

घरियइ पलाणि करि वेस ठक्कि ।

सीमलउ चडिय देवीपसाइ

घड मीर संमेलण मुहर घाइ ॥ २८४ ॥

२८० । D वाजइ, P अलिहरि, D सयउ, रतनसिह, सता

२८१ । D मोलि, चडे, आण (for जेम)

२८२ । D गिरिघाय, वन (for वनक), P पाग (for पागारि*), D पार्थम (do), प्रवत्त (for कि पत्ति), चडे पुड

२८३ । P [अति* om], D तणि, P पचायण, D चइनो (for चडियउ), भरदवा

२८४ । P वीखरी, D वठ (for वट्टि), DP पलाण, D सामली चडे

पमाङ्कित वानर निरु
 साखीक मोनि निरु लोङ्ग मरु
 लङ्काग मारिह मरु
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सोभ्रमियउ चडियउ सार सज्जि
गाजगाइ सीसि जिम मेघ गज्जि ॥ २८६ ॥

खइंगरु वहइ गति नन्दघोख
मकराल अचप्पल पमण मोख ।
अगराण पूठि आहवि अबोह
सुजडाहथ चडियउ करमसीह ॥ २८७ ॥

मझरी कन्ध पइ साखमिगघ
खवसे सुचङ्ग सद्धन सिगघ ।
सालेवइ चडियउ सन्तनाथ
हइवइ राउ उपरि उभि हाथ ॥ २८८ ॥

खवणे वडाल मुलियक्का सिगघ
मन पवन जेम चापइ कि मिगघ ।
उगइ कोडीघज दे अमङ्ग
अरि लाख हँत टालइ न अङ्ग ॥ २८९ ॥

कपि जेम सुदिठ पइ तोख कन्न
वाजिन्न जेम ऊन्हउ वहन्न ।
साहणाँह* दीवउ वाग साहि
मँडलेसर चडियउ थट्ट माहि ॥ २९० ॥

२८६ । D चढीयो, P जिमा

२८७ । D पैगुर, पवन

२८८ । D अघ, P अवणे, सिधन, D सुध्यान (for सद्धन), P सतनाथ

२८९ । P अवणे, D तापै क म्रघ, P न्ध, D अडलाप, P कृत टाल

२९० । D कन, P वदिन्न, साहण, D साहणे दीयो

विसन्नपसाउ सोभउ सुवत्ति
गुणकला जेम पइ ठवइ गत्ति ।
बङ्गाल सीसि बावाडि बोलि
धनराज चडिय वाजतइ डोलि ॥ २९४ ॥

नइणाँह सुक्ख नाचइ निटाल
चाँबका सम्ब चोडइ जु ताल ।
वाघुलउ चडिय वीरत्ति वग
खुरिसाण सीसि साहियउ खग ॥ २९५ ॥

फरंगटइ नट्ट जिम फूलमाल
फुरणि घण जेम नाँखन्ति फाल ।
साखइत जइत करिवा सिचाउ
राइमल चडिय नवकोट राउ ॥ २९६ ॥

सोनइयउ साकुर वालि सार
असि तीन्हउ ऊन्हउ अस्सवार ।
प्रहसतइ वदनि पउरिस्सि पूर
कान्हवउ चडिय कलहणि करूर ॥ २९७ ॥

. हालतइ बि जोयण ऊअइ हस
अइराक खेत असिराइ अस ।

२९४ । P बाबाडि, D बाबाड, चडे वजाह

२९५ । P नयण, ताब, D तावाक सुव (तो)इण ताल (2nd 1), चडे, P पगि,
D गद्दीये (for साहियउ) पडग, P पगि

२९६ । D फुरण, P फुरिणि

२९७ । D प्रहसतो, P पूर, D चडे कलहण, P कइय

માહેચઝ ભાલિય કરિમ્માલ
 ષાંપલઙ્ગ રામ ષડિયઝ સચાલ ॥ ૨૯૮ ॥

ષાઝંડપસાઝ તાજી સચેઝ
 હઙ્ગ જાસ છેત વાંસઙ્ગ હરેઝ ।
 આઝધે વધારણ કિસન આષ
 વાજિન્નિ ષડિય વેવન્ન વાષ ॥ ૨૯૯ ॥

ષાટે સુષટ્ટ લિય મોલિ લલિલ
 પરતલિલ જાસ રેવન્ન પલિલ ।
 પરવાલઝ દે દૂઢઙ્ગ પવઙ્ગ
 ઝઝતઝ અણી ટાલઙ્ગ ન અઙ્ગ ॥ ૩૦૦ ॥

નાલેરઝ આપઙ્ગ ઝિયે નલલ
 સૂરઝ સતેજ સૂરિઝ્ઝ સલલ ।
 પાલરિ પલાણિ કાલઝ પહાઝ
 વરિજાંગ ષડિય વઙ્ગરાં વિભાઝ ॥ ૩૦૧ ॥

વલ્લલ નાલેરઝ સિરિ લલલ
 રૂપલ્લા જાસ જગલેસ રલલ ।

૨૯૮ । P ઝઢે, અચરાક પત અસિરાઙ્ગ, D અસરાય, માલે કર°

૨૯૯ । P ષાવઢ°, D ષામઢ°, DP સચેવ, હય, હરેવ, આવધે, D તાર્કદિ
 વઢે વેવત

૩૦૦ । D લે સૂલ, P પ્રતલિ, D દોઢે, ઝઢે

૩૦૧ । P લ્લે, D તિલે, સૂરજ, વઢે, P વયરાં

घातिसइ कुँवारी घडा घाउ
रिणि घोघर चडियउ पिथमराउ ॥ ३०२ ॥

चाँपलउ तुरी साह्याँ चङ्ग
ऊपडी वाग कूदइ अलङ्ग ।
भुजि गहिय कूँत भारत्यि भाल
पिडि चडण चईनउ राइपाल ॥ ३०३ ॥

जन्नग वहन्न सुत मात जास
तेवइ न कृत्ति वेसास तास ।
चड नेतसीह लइ फूलचोट
कुललाज अजइपुर जास कोट ॥ ३०४ ॥

कालारि पक्ख ताजी सुकन्न
निल रत्य प्रत्ति अति छोहि मन्न ।
सुरिजन्न पदमि चडियउ सिचाइ
घणभूभउ भेलण मुहर घाइ ॥ ३०५ ॥

चाँपलउ तुरी दीपक्क चक्ख
नाटारंभि नाचइ खुत नक्ख ।
खाफराँ खडग वाहण सखुद
रिणि किसन चडिय भाँजण रउद ॥ ३०६ ॥

३०२ । D घातसी, DP कुंवारी, D घुघर

३०३ । D साहणे, घडे, चलण (for चढण).

३०४ । D जंना, P मत, वेवे, D कूत (for कृत्ति)

३०५ । D घण मोर (for घणभूभउ) समेलण

३०६ । P सयुदु, D चडे, रवद, P खुदु

વાજિન્ન સત્ત તામસી વગ્ગ
મન પવન સરીખડ જાસ મગ્ગ ।
અલખિયઈ લખડ ઝઘ્યડ અસવાર
સામન્તહરડ ઝઘ્ઝિય સાર ॥ ૩૦૭ ॥

અગરાણ ન જાલઈ ડવરિ અમ્મ
બાદ્દ અસોસ જિમ તેવિ વમ્મ ।
જડલગ્ગ સાહિં છેતસી જઙ્ગિ
વઝરાં વરાઠ્ઠ ષડિયડ વિડઙ્ગિ ॥ ૩૦૮ ॥

સાંકલઈ સોહ અગ્ગલડ ઝર
પોંહે પ્રચણ્ડ પટ્ટાઠ પૂર ।
કરનીપસાઈ વનિયડ કડચ્છિ
આરુહિય અસ્સિ ઘ્ઘ્યડ અગચ્છિ ॥ ૩૦૯ ॥

વાલિયઈ ટૂવિ પલ્લાણ વન્ધિ
કવ્વૂતર લઙ્ગી જિસઈ કન્ધિ ।
સાહ્ણસિંગારિ ષડિયડ સુખાલ
પાગડઈ પાડ દે રાઝપાલ ॥ ૩૧૦ ॥

થિરહરી ખમઈ વાઘડ ન ઠાણિ
અસિરાઈ અમોલિક આણિ આણિ ।

૩૦૭ । D વાજંદ, સરસો (for સરીખડ), અવ સ્પૈ (for અલખિયઈ), P ઘ્ઘવો
અસવાર, D ઝઘ્ઝે

૩૦૮ । P જવરિ, D ડવર અંવ, માલ (for સાહિં)

૩૦૯ । D આગલો, P કલ, D ેપસાવ, આરહે અસ, P ઘ્ઘવો

૩૧૦ । D ડુન (for ટૂવિ), જિસો, પાયદે.

देवाँनउ जोधइ रेसि दक्खि
सूरत्ति दिथइ ससार सक्खि ॥ ३११ ॥

गुण्डियउ दियइ गुण अण ग्रीव
दल नक्ख विमेल्लि जु वेसि दीव ।
माँडणियउ चडियउ मोटमन्न
कुलि जास पितामह लूणवान्न ॥ ३१२ ॥

लाडणियउ पाघ लँगूलि लाइ
नाचतइ भोमि वाजइ निहाइ ।
ग्रहि वाग नरइ गडियउ गरड्ड
हउकारे ह्वउ पूठि हठ ॥ ३१३ ॥

वाजिन्न समेचउ वेगवन्त
आढी पटाठ कूदइ अनन्त ।
वणवीर चडिय न करइ विमाल
तरवारी मेलण मेक्क ताल ॥ ३१४ ॥

नवलखी* अस्सि आगी निसाण
जिस ठवइ पाइ गति पात जाण ।
माडेचउ जोधउ जुद्ध मूल
केकाणि चडिय कविलउ कलूल ॥ ३१५ ॥

३११ । P धिरिहिरि, अशिराइय दीवाने

३१२ । D नैषवमेखी (' for नक्ख वि'), P ०नेलि, D [जु om]

३१३ । D पैग (for पाघ), नाचै (for वाजइ), होकारे, P हवकारे ह्वौ

३१४ । D वाजद, चहै, करे

३१५ । P नवलखी आगी नीसाण (1st I), D नवलखी आगी नयसाण (do),
चडे कहण

माँकडा फाल जाणइ जु मण्डि
 खइंगरू करइ उरि भीति खण्डि ।
 रणवीरि कवूतर लिय रहस्सि
 तरवारि ताल भेलण तरस्सि ॥ ३२५ ॥

ढेलियउ करावइ घाउ ठल्ल
 चउरङ्गि चालि जाणइ सुचल्ल ।
 वाजिन्नि चडिय वाहण वियास
 दाणवाँ दलेवा साँइदास ॥ ३२६ ॥

हट हस मोह असिराइ अस
 हस मइ हस सह जिसउ हस ।
 अघपत्ति चाड पाखर अगाहि
 सकतियउ चडिय सुजि खग साहि ॥ ३२७ ॥

पम्प नीरि परथे (?) पवङ्ग
 असिराइ साख असहास अङ्ग ।
 हीरइ सतेजि ऊन्हइ हठाल
 रणागहिलउ चडियउ राइपाल ॥ ३२८ ॥

पइ छोह जेम ऊढइ कि पङ्क्ति
 आपडइ मिरी विचि फोर अङ्क्ति ।

३२५ । D पैगुरू, रिण^०, ले, भेलहण

३२६ । D ढीलीयो, P चवरणि, जाण, D वाजद चड़े, ब्रह्मास (for वियास),
 मलेवा (for दलेवा), साँइदास

३२७ । D जै सुहस (for जिसउ हस), चडे

३२८ । P असिराइय, D असरास, P ऊन्हउ

જગજેઠિ ચડિય લૂગાડ જબાર
પાખર અહોલ વાઢાં પગાર ॥ ૩૨૯ ॥

ચંડરડાલિ સોહઈ સિરિ ચલત્ય
હાથિએ જુ ઘાતઈ જુદિ હત્ય ।
મૂગલાં મલેવા જુદિ માણ
ચડિયડ તિગિ નરવદ વાઝઆણ ॥ ૩૩૦ ॥

કાડતર ક્ષોહ જિમ ક્રમઈ કાપિ
વિખવટ્ટ જેમ ઝુલ્લડ જુ વપિ ।
ઝાઘરણ સપૂરણ સામિ અત્ય
હથિયાર ચડિય લે સેલહત્ય ॥ ૩૩૧ ॥

હરિણાગલ આગલ હરિણ હલ્લિ
વેણી રયજ્જ વચ્ચાત વલ્લિ ।
સેલહથ મેઘ ચડિયડ સિહાઈ
મોગર મુગુલ્લ મેલિસી માહિ ॥ ૩૩૨ ॥

ચર મુરતિ નિસાચર સપત ચાર
પરિ રૂઢ વચનર મસિ પદાર ।
આરુહિય અસ્સિ વનિયડ અકૂપ
રણતાલિ રયવચ્ચણ દેસ રૂપ ॥ ૩૩૩ ॥

૩૨૯ । D વઢે, બિરદા (for વાઢા)

૩૩૦ । P ઘુંઘર°, D ચમર', ધર, ક્ષિકો (for જુદિ), DP વાઢવાણ

૩૩૧ । D કોતર, P કાડતર, D ધ્રપ જેમ ઘટ (for વિખવટ્ટ જેમ), વઢે

૩૩૨ । D મેહસી

૩૩૩ । D વાઢવે

साह्याँहि* दीवउ तेज सार
कलियाइ जु चीत्रइ गइण कार ।
गोगादे चडियउ करि गरज्ज
लाखाहरि राखण लोहि लज्ज ॥ ३३४ ॥

साभाऊ असि* साह्ये सार
किलिहार भरइ जिम कालियार ।
तरवारि भालि उगउ तरस्सि
ईंदउ अभङ्ग आरुहिय अस्सि ॥ ३३५ ॥

भूठियउ दियइ जिम वाज भट्ट
थरहरइ माहि पइसइ न थट्ट ।
ईंदउ अभङ्ग नरसिङ्ग अङ्गि
तरसाइ चडिय तीन्हइ तुरङ्गि ॥ ३३६ ॥

मुगुटियउ न हालइ थट्ट माहि
सेलियउ सिराडइ वग साहि ।
माँडणियउ चडियउ मीरमार
काविली तणा भेलण कन्धार ॥ ३३७ ॥

पाटसूत्र पइनउ पहि* पगेहि
छाया नह धीजइ छिलइ छेहि ।
तरवारि भालि हरिराज तन्न
केकाण पूठि चडियउ करन्न ॥ ३३८ ॥

३३४ । P साह्याँदीवउ, D साह्ये दीयो तेजी

३३५ । D सभाय अस, P [असि* om], D आरौह

३३६ । D पाय पढहाय (for माहि पइसइ), P नरसी घ, D चडे

३३७ । D थटा, वाग, P चडियउ, तणां, D तणो

३३८ । P पाटसूत्र, D पछाण पैग पैनी पगेह (1st l.), P [पहि* om],

D हरराज

मिग्घान वखगा मिघुलउ समीर
गलि जन्त जन्त घातण गहीर ।
डूंगरउ चडिय राछउ दुभल्ल
प्राभउ अयार परघट्टपल्ल ॥ ३३९ ॥

सालेवउ असि* सोभउ सवक्का
वांघडां जु कूदइ जेम वक्का ।
साखइत सुहउ राछउ सकार
रूपियउ चडिय रिगाजङ्ग वार ॥ ३४० ॥

सूरिजपसाउ सोभउ सुमन्न
जागो कि रत्थ दाहन्नजन्न ।
जइत छलि वरेवा राम जङ्ग
पडिहार चडिय पूठो पवङ्ग ॥ ३४१ ॥

कविलियउ तुरी ताजी किलम्म
सारीख सम्ब जाणइ सरम्म ।
थिर विलहिय माँडण सबइ यट्ट
पडिहार चडिय कोटे प्रगट्ट ॥ ३४२ ॥

विलहिया तुरी सह राजवस
हइमरां भडाँ छई हंस ।
जइ जिसउ तुरी तइ दीन्ह जाणि
पाट रउ पवंग पण्डव पलाणि ॥ ३४३ ॥

३३९ । P मिग्घान, D सघां वयाण, P मिघुलउ, D घाते, चड्ढे, पाभो, थाठ
३४० । DP [असि* om], D सूध सक (for सवक्का), [जु om], रुपड़ो चड्ढे,
P रण°

३४१ । D सूरज°, क, बखेवा, DP राम, D चड्ढे

३४२ । D सूस (for सम्ब), P जाणे, D विषह्हे, P मडण, D चड्ढे कोठां

३४३ । P विलहिया, दीन, D पांडव

॥ गाहा ॥

इल आरति जर साकति आगउ
 पटहोडउ पगइवा पलागउ ।
 मोर कला बिगसाखा मने
 कूकड कन्ध काकचरि कने ॥ ३४४ ॥

॥ छन्द पाधड़ी ॥

कूकडा कन्ध कालम्म कन
 रेवन्त जोति दीवा रतन ।
 पाणेण पियइ जल पोव पन्थ
 सोहइ सरूप धुरि वालि सन्थ ॥ ३४५ ॥

पडछी सतुच्छ पोँडे प्रचण्ड
 खण्डरइ जु आँठू भीति खण्ड ।
 पूछी तउच्छ सत्योर पग
 वाजिन विछोडइ मिरि वग ॥ ३४६ ॥

पगइवे आइ केकाण पासि
 वाई धरति पाखे ब्रह्मासि ।
 जाँगल राइ सम्पेखि जोर
 कूदइ कलाइ कीयइ किसोर ॥ ३४७ ॥

३४४ । D एक (for इल), आणै, पलाणै, P नग°, कूकड़, DP कावचरि.

३४५ । D पाणै पोये

३४६ । D सतूख, [जु om], तयइ (for तउच्छ), वाजद

३४७ । P धरति.

सीडारि नास मुहि काठि घास
असि कीध कन्ध ओरी अयास ।
ऊपरि लँगूल फेरियउ अङ्ग
पगड़वाँ छाथि नावइ पवङ्ग ॥ ३४८ ॥

रेवन्त भणइ राठउड राउ
असवार ऊइस तउ आप आउ ।
राइ जइति आइ गारुडिय रत्य
सूरिज्जवंस सांभलि समत्य ॥ ३४९ ॥

वसि तू सूर वसि मू वीक
नेजे सँबूछ घातउं निभोकि ।
वरनविय राइ छाकलि ब्रह्मास
नेठहिय तुरी निचेडि नास ॥ ३५० ॥

वेससिय तुरी सांभली वत्त
सारगर पञ्च भूँविय सपत्त ।
मुहरउ उतारि ताजी मुहाह
पइवन्ध परा कीया पगाह ॥ ३५१ ॥

लाखीक मुक्खि दीन्हउ लगाण
पडछी विछाइ मांडिय पलाण ।

३४८ । D फरीछै, DP पांडवाँ

३४९ । D कछै (for भणइ) ऊवै (for ऊइस), सूजरज°

३५० । D तो वस सूर सो वस वीक (1st I), P सूव (for तू), D नेजा समोछ
घावे, वरनवे राय चैकुल, नेठहै, नीवेड

३५१ । D वेससै, सांभले, भूँवे सपत्त

ताणियउ तङ्ग उरिताण ताणि
सीरम्म गाँठि दीन्ही सपाणि ॥ ३५२ ॥

उरि फेरि सजोपित आगिवन्ध
सारगरि गाँठि दीन्ही सबन्ध ।
चञ्चल सतेज मुहि चउँर चाडि
मूगलाँ छडावण मारुआडि ॥ ३५३ ॥

पावडे सोहइ बिहँ पासि
वाखरे चडी वानी ब्रह्मासि ।
खइंगरू ठली चऊँ पाखि खोल
रणावाखर घूघर रुगिय रोल ॥ ३५४ ॥

सगठविय गलइ गजगाछ सिक्ख
वागुलि कि डालि विलम्बी त्रिक्ख ।
ठाल कजि कियउ धडधडउ ठोइ
जगतोइ रहइ कउतिग जोइ ॥ ३५५ ॥

परठियउ प्राण पागड़इ पाउ
रेवन्ति चडिय जइतसी राउ ।

३५२ । P मडिय, D माँडे, सीरमी, सुपाण

३५३ । D सारमी गाठ (for सारगरि गाठि), P गाडि, D चुवध, चमर, P चंवर
D सुपावण (for छडावण), DP मारवाडि

३५४ । D पायड़ा, दुह (for बिह), चोह, P चुह, D रिण°, बगी

३५५ । D संठवे, P सिपि, D विलगी (for विलम्बी), विरष, P विरिषि, D
बलि (for कजि,, धडधडो कीयौ, कोतग

चउंडाहर चडियउ चक्रवत्ति
परमेसर जाणे पङ्कपत्ति ॥ ३५६ ॥

कृत्तोस डावि असि चडिय कोहि
लूणक्रन समोभ्रम विदगा लोहि ।
रेवन्ति चडिय चम्पेवि रग
वीकहर राइ वधि वीमि लग ॥ ३५७ ॥

ऊपाडि वग लङ्कावि अस्सि
पाटपति जेम सूरिज प्रहस्सि ।
केकाण कुदाविय जेम कप्पि
थोर हथ राइ हइ कन्धि यप्पि ॥ ३५८ ॥

उदइगिरि जेम आदोत ओपि
कूँभिनी सामि आरुहिय कोपि ।
गइंवरौ मीर ऊतरइ गाउ
राठउड रूठ जइतसी राउ ॥ ३५९ ॥

तुरुकाँ तखिक्का सिरि पाण तप्प
पह जइत गरुड देसी भूडप्प ।
मइगल सुगुल्ल जइतसी मेह
सारे संग्रामि भाँजइ सनेह ॥ ३६० ॥

३५६ । D परठो पाण पायडै, चोडावत, चकवत

३५७ । D डाव अस चडे, चडे चापीयो, राव

३५८ । D वाग लाषाड कुदावे

३५९ । D जाण (for जेम), P कूँभिनीय, D आरुहे, जैमरा उतारण मीर गाव
(3rd l)

३६० । P तिपिक्कि, D तिपक

रामण सुगुह राउ जइत राम
सङ्हरइ दइत ऊइसी सँग्राम ।
असपत्ति उअह जइतउ अगत्थि
सोखिसी सत्र करिमाल सत्थि ॥ ३६१ ॥

चडिया कटका तँबका चाल
वेढिसी जइत न करइ विमाल ।
असरालाँ ताजी उमगेहि
पन्नगाँ* नेस धूजइ पगेहि ॥ ३६२ ॥

नीसाण वाजि नरगा नफेरि
रउदगति डडँडि भरहरी भेरि ।
मरुआडि सेन हालिया मसत्त
साइयर जाणि फाटा सपत्त ॥ ३६३ ॥

नल वाजिय तुरियाँ वाजि नास
वाजिय पयाल पाये ब्रह्मास ।
जइतसी राउ जङ्गमाँ जोल
काँपियउ सेस क्रूरम्म कोल ॥ ३६४ ॥

जडलग फरी खडखडइ जौड
पटहोडाँ वाजिय पूरि पौड ।

३६१ । P रावण, राज, D रा, ऊसी, P लवह, D करमाल

३६२ । D तांबका, वेढसी, P तजी, पांग (for पन्नगाँ*), D पुड़ पम धूजि पैना
पमेह (4th l)

३६३ । D नोबत (for नरगा), P रौद्र° डोडि, D रोदगति भरोहरी डोड भेर
(2nd l), DP मारवाडि D वाली (for हालिय), सामद (for साइयर).

३६४ । D नाल विज (for नल वा°), वाये धरति (for वाजिय पयाल)

ऊकान्धि असुर रइ सेन आइ
सिलाह्वादार जइतइ सदाइ ॥ ३६५ ॥

कामाल पूठि छोटिय कंठाल
सिलाह्वादार दइ जीणसाल ।
सारोखा दरपण सकवराँह
पटहोडे घातिय पकवराँह ॥ ३६६ ॥

वगतरीं हईथल जानवद्ध
सूरा सनाह पहरिइ सनद्ध ।
विडिवा नर ह्वया अउर वनि
कन्या किरि पहरि रोमुनाकनि ॥ ३६७ ॥

ककडी जरइ सउँ अङ्गि छाइ
रोपियउ टोप सिरि जइत राइ ।
राइ जइति पहरि रङ्गाउलीय
सज सइ करि हाथल सङ्गलीय ॥ ३६८ ॥

ताजी तुरङ्ग ताण्ये तङ्ग
जीपिवा जङ्ग आसहि अभङ्ग ।
धूधहर राउ उरि करिय धूस
मचकियउ लेय कालउ मजूस ॥ ३६९ ॥

३६५ । P अउड, D पटहोडे वाली, पोड, P ओकधि, सिलह्वादार, D
सिलह्वादार

३६६ । D कमाल, छोड़े, P सिलह्वादार, D सिलह्वादार, सारो, P सारीथउ,
D घाती

३६७ । D वध, भइ (for नर), P ह्वया अवर, D ओर, कर

३६८ । P सज, D राव, रगावलीह, P रगावली, D सकलीह, P सकली

३६९ । D ताण्ये, जीपेय, करे

धूधहर धार मज करिय साग
 मूगलों मार छिलिया छजार ।
 ऊरमार हींम हइवर ऊलाउ
 रउझौं सिरि आयउ जइत गउ ॥ ३७० ॥

॥ गाहा ॥

पनर समत येकाणव पक्खरि
 पुणि मागसिरि प्रथम पखि पूंवरि ।
 छठमल हइवइ मउं हथियारे
 विडियउ जइत चउधि सिनिवारे ॥ ३७१ ॥

॥ कन्द पाधड़ी ॥

बलिवन्ति जइति वावाडि बोलि
 डोइया घाट वाजतइ डोलि ।
 आरम्भ राम जइतसी अन्ति
 आवियउ मीर सिरि आधरन्ति ॥ ३७२ ॥

धूधहर सामी सेन डोइ
 हइवइ दलि हई होइ होइ ।
 मुहमन्द नाम जम्पिय मुहाह
 तेग गहि ऊठिया मीर ताह ॥ ३७३ ॥

३७० । D करे, हैसर, रोदी, P रवदा, D आवै (for आयउ)

३७१ । D हथमल, विदसी (for विडियउ), दिनवारे

३७२ । D बलवत, P बाबाडि, D दोया सुयट

३७३ । D धूधहर सामो, P नाव (for नाम), D अंवे, DP उठीया

ताणिय कमाण कनाठ बूँग
 बाणाउलि ऊडिय लोहि बूँग ।
 जइ राम जँपिय हिन्दू जणेहि
 घातिया ताम घोडा घणेहि ॥ ३७४ ॥

राठउडि रोलि रेवन्त रघ
 विष्कूट जाणि सङ्गली वघ ।
 पतिसाह सेन ऊवतइ पगेहि
 माथइ असि चाडिय मारवेहि ॥ ३७५ ॥

वरकोइय तेजी नालि विज्ज
 भाइये किया भेला भडिज्ज ।
 साँगुलइ राग वागाँ संमोहि
 लाँखियउ तुरी सामहइ लोहि ॥ ३७६ ॥

सङ्गामि घीरि सामहइ सारि
 मेल्लियउ तुरी मोगर मभारि ।
 जइतसी राइ मचावि जङ्ग
 अम्मलीमाणि टालिय न अङ्ग ॥ ३७७ ॥

रेवन्त घातियउ जइत राइ
 नवसहस घणी क्रनह नियाइ ।

३७४ । D ताणे कवाणे, बाणावलि उडे, अपे, P जपिय, ही दू

३७५ । P विष्कूट, D विष्कुटो सकला जाण वघ (2nd l), DP पतसाह, P
 ऊवतइ, D हयतो, अस चढीया, DP मारवेहि

३७६ । D वार कोइ, भिडज, सकली (for साँगुलइ)

३७७ । P मेल्लियउ, D मेल्ली, मचकाय, टाले

खेड रइ राइ खोहणि खंधार
ढोयउ सरूप वाजती धार ॥ ३७८ ॥

दलि दाणवि जइत सरूप दीठ
नेठाहि धीरि नांखिय नित्रीठ ।
हिन्दुआँ तुरुकाँ ऊविय हक्का
करिमाल वाजि कललिय कटक्का ॥ ३७९ ॥

पडियाल घूणि पउरिस्सि पूरि
गाजगाइ तगाइ पइठउ गरूरि ।
खुरिसाण विवाणे खेड खागि
वाजिया घाउ ऊढी ब्रजागि ॥ ३८० ॥

खाफराँ जइत वाहइ खडग
वासदे जाणि वने विलग ।
ऊतरा सेनि जइतउ अबीह
सीं धरे पईठउ जाणि सीह ॥ ३८१ ॥

कूँभायल भाँजइ मीर कन्ध
ऊकुरुड चडइ दल अन्नबन्ध ।
आवद्धि टोपि ऊमरी अगि
खींटिया थाट बेवे खडगि ॥ ३८२ ॥

३७८ । D धिणी कलहण (for कलह)

३७९ । D [दहि om], दाणवाँ जैतसी रूप दीठ (1st l), P नितीठ, D मतीठ,
P ही दुवाँ, D ऊढी, करमाल भास (for वाजि), [कल]ली

३८० । D पुर, उढी (for कडी)

३८१ । P जाण (?)

३८२ । D भंजे, उकरहे, अनमंथ, P ०वध

गहगहिय घाट बेऊँ गरीठ
 राठउडि रउदि वाजियउ रीठ ।
 सूरा सधीर वाजइ सरोस
 पडिकाले ऊढइ जिरहपोस ॥ ३८३ ॥
 राठउडाँ हाथे रिम्मराह
 सङ्घरइ भीर सहिता सनाह ।
 जरदाउलि फूटइ सैल जीह
 अरि उरे अणी ठेलइ अबीह ॥ ३८४ ॥
 घण घाड मुगुल्लाँ घडिय घट्ट
 रहचिवा थट्ट ऊइ आहरट्ट ।
 सेलार सहइ सारीर सार
 भाले भंभार पट्टे पहार ॥ ३८५ ॥
 ताइयाँ तणे वाजइ तियग
 ऊतरइ गात छँता अलग ।
 राठउड विऊइ रिणि रस्सलुड
 सारे मुगुल्ल ऊअइ बि विसुड ॥ ३८६ ॥
 अइराकि अणी पाया अठाहि
 मतवाला घूमइ भीर माहि ।
 वाहइ खडग वेसे विरत्त
 रिणाठाह रत्त आवड रत्त ॥ ३८७ ॥

३८३ । D गहगहिय सुपह बे बे (for घाट बेऊँ), राठोडाँ रोदाँ ऊव (for वाजियउ)
 पडिकाले

३८४ । D दत (for भीर)

३८५ । D मुगुल्ले घट्टे, ऊअ, P छव, D पँलै (for भाले)

३८६ । P छै, D सारे सपाम वेसे समुध (4th l)

३८७ । P अयराकि, मतिवाला

रउम दल रहचइ जइत राउ
 होछ कि मेह वाजइ जलाउ ।
 ताइयाँ उरे दइ कूँत तेह
 मारुखउ राउ मातउ कि मेह ॥ ३८८ ॥

धडहडइ ढोल धूजइ धरन्ति
 पडियालगि वरसइ खेडपन्ति ।
 वीकाहर राजा डेँद वगि
 खाफराँ सिरे खिविया खडगि ॥ ३८९ ॥

पतिसाह फउज फूटन्ति पालि
 ब्रह्मगड जइत गाजइ विचालि ।
 अम्वहर जइत वरसइ अवार
 धुडकिया मीर मुहि खग धार ॥ ३९० ॥

सार जल मेछ नह सहइ सकि
 करिमाल काह पडियउ कटकि ।
 धूधहर वरसताँ घन घन
 गुरिजाँ निहाइ वाजइ गिगन ॥ ३९१ ॥

खुरिसाण सीसि वाजइ खडग
 ऊभरइ बूर आकासि लग ।
 वेठताँ विलम्बइ वात वार
 घउसिया मीर मुहि खग धार ॥ ३९२ ॥

३८८ । P रउद, D रोद, रहचतै क, P वाज, D हलाह, क, DP मारवौ.

३८९ । D वीम (for ढोल), धिवीयो

३९० । D सेन (for फउज) भाने न (for फूटन्ति), अपार (for अवार), सह

३९१ । D करमाल काह, वरसता, P वरसिता, वाज, D गाजे गगन

३९२ । D घुर, आयात (for आकासि)

मरदिया जेम जगमल्ल मल्ल
ठगलोलि ठल्ल मारिय सुगल्ल ।
रलतलइ रत्त सोखइ सपत्त
सम्भलइ सत्त विसधरइ वत्त ॥ ३६३ ॥

अगिअे असत्त पूरिया पत्त
तिम कूडइ गत्त सालि जिम सत्त ।
राठउड राह सेलार साह
गल बाह घाति भल्लइ गडाह ॥ ३६४ ॥

रउवडइ राह खाँहे विखण्ड
तानियाँ तुण्ड पडिया प्रचण्ड ।
सइ धणी भोमि वाहरू सीत
देवताँ राउ पाडइ दर्इत ॥ ३६५ ॥

खीराम जइत सारे निसङ्क
लोहडे लसकार लियइ लङ्क ।
राठउड राउ गलवलइ रोम
वावणउ विलागउ जाणि वोम ॥ ३६६ ॥

आहणिय अेकि असिमरि उलालि
पहटिया विया गमिया पयालि ।
पारूठे पाखे किय पहारि
मारिया मेळ वाजिन्न मारि ॥ ३६७ ॥

३६३ । D मारे, सल्ले (for सम्भलइ), विसतरे

३६४ । D जिम साल सत, राठोडा हाथे रिमराह (3rd l), सघे दैत सघना
सनाह (4th l)

३६५ । DP रुड, P तूड

३६६ । DP खीराम, P निसी क, D लसकरे लीयो, वामणे विलागा, P वोमि

३६७ । D आहणे, असमर, गया बीजा (for विया ग?), परठवै पाव कीयौ पहार
(3rd l), P कियु, D बाजंद

गोरियाँ तगा गाला ग्रहाह
 वट्टावि आइ वाली विचाह ।
 गालउ गलाह मोखावि गाइ
 राजवी जेम राठउडि राइ ॥ ३९८ ॥

चउँडाहर सामी कूँति चाडि
 ऊतरा सेन नाँखिय उपाडि ।
 भूलाला कीया भाडि भाडि
 मोटा ग्रह मोखी मारुआडि ॥ ३९९ ॥

सङ्घारि मीर मूगलों साख,
 लाहउरि गयउ खेरावि लाख ।
 मुरघरा वधिय उक्ख मगडाण
 सिवहरिय गयउ घरि खुरासाण ॥ ४०० ॥

॥ कलस ॥

पातिसाह परभविय अम्ब उतारि अभङ्गाँ
 कहँ गिडावि गोमट्ट ताडि आँठुअे तुरङ्गाँ ।
 कहँ समीर मइमत भोमि लोटइ घाइ भरिया
 कहँ हडहडइ तुरङ्ग अङ्ग असिमरि ऊतरिया ।
 काबिली थट्ट दहवट्ट किय वीकाहर राइ वघरू
 जइतसी प्रवाडउ किय जमा जाम सूर समि हर जरू ॥ ४०१ ॥

३९८ । D वढाय, गाला ग्रहाय सोपाय गाय (3rd l)

३९९ । D चाँडाहर, DP सामी, D नाघे, कीया, मोटे गह मोषे, DP मारवाडि

४०० । D मुगली, घेराय, वधे ओक्ख, सिवहर मही घर

४०१ । DP पातसाह, D परभवे, P परभविय, आठवे, D आठुवा, P कह,
 मय(म)त, D घाव, असमर, काबिली, राजा (for राइ), प्रवाडा, ताम सज
 (for किय जमा)

NOTES

1 It is customary with the bards to begin all compositions of some importance with a *gāhā* (*gāthā*)

2 सालवडी . Cfr सालवडी याणउ दे समत्थ, *An* 129

3 ऊधूल Cfr ऊधूले व्यापइ जइतु चन्न, *An* 227 The same word is met with again in st 40 below

4 सिरि वधी सेस Cfr सिरि वधी सेस चउंडइ सग्राह, *An* 26, सिरि वधी राइ रिणमल्ल सेस, *An* 101

दसाँ देस Cfr दाबटइ दस[ज] जडधार देस, *An* 5

7 सेन चतुरङ्ग चाल Cfr चतुरङ्ग तुरङ्ग सेन चाल, *An* 34

9 राहाचरका Cfr चूडाउत राहाचरक (*Rāu Amara Singhāṇī rā dūhā Narahara Dāsa rā kahiyā*, 165)

16 थल माल Cfr थले माल, *An* 298

21 देवरा . Cfr देवरा खवे रिणमल्ल दूठि, *An* 105

23 पहभलइ कूँभ . Cfr रिणमल्लि दीधु कुम्भेण राजु, *An* 108

24 कदम्भ, for कदम्ब "Slaughter, especially of relatives who stand in the way of one's ambitious designs" Cfr Skt कदन, n Again in st 64

26 सहदेव बुद्धि Cfr सहदेइ मत्ति, st 95

¹ The adespotic *Jēta Sī rō Chanda*, contained in MS No 2 (a) of *Descr Out of Bard and Histl MSS*, Sect II, pt 1

28 With the two first lines in this stanza cfr —

षण खेधि पहिल्लइ सवलि घाइ

रइगाइर वाँधउ जोधि राइ । An 126

30 मेवाडाँ . Cfr मेवाड मलिउ आरम्भमल्लि, An 134

33 पूजिय अनन्त Cfr आरत्ति देव पूजण अनन्त, An 134

38 With the two last lines in this stanza cfr the *dūhò*

सौंगिलु उत्थेडणु सत्राँ

जोध विवन्नउ जाणि ।

आँकलु त्राडिउ ऊठियउ

विक्रमाइतु वथाणि ॥ An 157

40 ऊधूल अन्न Cfr ऊधूले आपइ जइतु अन्न, An 237 Cfr
also st 3 above

41 भूँजाई Cfr भोजने मिलइ अट्टार भक्ख, An 241

48 सेखउ मोखावि Cfr मोखाविउ सेखउ मूलताणि,
An 177

With the latter hemistich cfr

राइहर अउर कुण करइ रीस

छत्र छाँह वस पालइ छत्रीस । An 194

69 राउलोइ, for राउलउ इ Again in st 71 below Cfr
also मेड़तोइ, st 225, and जगतोइ (for जगत इ), st 355

72 ताडिय, apparently for ताणिय, the interchange of *r*
with *n* being not uncommon in Rajasthani Cfr रिड़मल्ल and
रिणमल्ल, दुड़िन्द and दुणिन्द, दड़ुमान and दणुमान

82 The first line is nearly illegible in the MS *P*, it having been obliterated with line apparently with a view to alter it as far as जागि For the phrase जस्स . जागि रानि cfr st 32 (जस रानि जागि)

83 वाजि, गाजि In the latter hemistich in stanza 19 we have the same rhymes, but under the poetical form वज्जि, गज्जि The doubling of terminal consonants at the end of the lines—which is one of the artifices calculated to increase the recitative effect of bardic poetry—is not always practised in our poem in cases when the terminal consonant is preceded by a long vowel as in the present instance For another example, cfr the case of नाद and साद in st 226, and their poetical equivalents नदि, सदि in st 320

91 Notice the strange use of the relative and correlative conditionals जे, तउ in the last two lines, where they practically do function for relative and correlative temporals “when then ’

92 हत्यिअ Cfr हत्यिअे जियाँ रा पडिउ हत्य, *An* 221

103 नयडु, for नडु (नाड) The amplification of *a*, *ā* into *ai* or *aya* is a poetical licence of which Vithū Sūjo makes a very large use Cfr अयडि (< अडि, st 105), अइयार (< अयार, st 108), सयव (< सव, st 172), राइठौड (< राठौड, st 190), रयत्य (< रत्य, sts 236, 264), वयन्नर (< वानर, st 333), रयक्खण (< राखण, st 333) An instance of *i* amplified into *ai* is अइतोलि (< इतोलि, st 125)

107 Cfr लहइ ग्रास वरहास
वेम भींचे विलहीजइ ।
जरद काट काळियइ
सार ससमाखँ कीजइ ।

(*Rāu Rina Mala Bhāṭiyā ūpari dorīyē rā kavitta, Gādana Pasāṭa rā kahnyā*, 1)

108 कोडि कोडि Cfr किलिया असङ्ग दल कोडि कोडि,
An 271

112 Cfr सिवहाणि राण रिणमल संधारि
मूगले सलादी जामु मारि ।
निय पत्यरि पत्यर खविय नित्तु
सूमरउ खविउ आमर सहित्तु ॥ An. 253

113 वीडरिय Cfr वीडरिउ विमुहि गा दहाँ वट्ट, An 175

114 पाघरा Cfr पाघोरि मीर तेरहइ पत्य, An 254
मुलिताण मन्नि घातिय Cfr मनि घातिय कपन्न, st 64 above.

127 जउँणपुरि Cfr जमणपुर अजोध्या जुडिउ जीतु,
An 260

129 उडीसइ Cfr अनि करडा सोहउ उडीस (*Vèra Sī Lūna-*
karanòta rò gīta, 1)

130 पगड़वइ लगउँ Cfr पगड़वइ लगइ दोहो प्रवट्ट, An 261,
पगड़वइ विचइ नेता पचाधि, An 266

132 आडउ मजाद Cfr आडउ जइत मजाद अतुलवल,
An 308

135 सूमइ न सूर Cfr सारे अंधार सूमइ न सूर, An 149,
ऊइ गिगिनि घूलि सूमइ न हस, An 89

141 Cfr मिलिया सहि कन्न मूगले
हिन्दू मुसल्लमाण ।
त्रिजअणि राठउडाँ तणी
अेक अलोपित आण ॥ An 251

147 बूँडी कपाल के काज कन्न Cfr काने विसाल . टामक
कपाल, An 278

148 ताणइ . Cfr ताणइ कमाण अष्टार टङ्क, An 277

अमुल्ल Cfr बाणे अमुल्ल, An 273

The fourth line is identical with An 273 (a)

149 मुजूरली . Cfr ऊपिली मूठि दिसि पाइ अड्डि ।
पाडइ ., An 273

155 हालिया . Cfr हिल्लिया महादल जाणि हीम, An 297

157 वनिगह Cfr वनगहि बज्जत कोठे बजार, An 299
I would explain वनिगह as वानगी "Sample, pattern, merchandise,
wares "

160 चलचलिय . Cfr चलचलइ चियारे सीम चक्रा, An 307
Cfr also st 185 below

170 लङ्क वन्नरा जाण Cfr कपि जाणि लङ्क लूँविउ कडच्छि,
An 219, लेवा किरि वानर हिलिउ लङ्क, An 277

184 विजयपन्नर, a corruption of Skt वज्रपन्नर "adamantine
cage," hence "secure protection "

215 सावाण, for सावाण (cfr the foregoing stanza) The
interchange of *ch* and *s* is a well-known feature of Marwari
A few examples are तुलही for तुलसी, दभा for सभा, सै for है
(colloquial), अपहर for अपसर

218 पडरिसि पडर, evidently a laudatory epithet I find
it also in the *Kavita Kūpāuta Kesari Singhajī rā Āsiyā*
Karama Sī rā kahiyā, st 18

222 जागवइ .. Cfr जगिजेठ परायइ कट्टि जगि, An 83

कंसास, an anomalous Sanskritism, for कसस्य, genitive sing ?
For the comparison, cfr कुपियउ कि कन्इ ऊपरो कस, An. 438

234 With the latter hemistich cfr

सच घडा घाड भञ्जण समत्य

हरिराज चडेनउ रुक छत्य । An 340

235 निरमल जेम गङ्ग Cfr गङ्गपत्ति विह्व पखि नीरु गङ्ग,
An 228, निम्मलइ पखि विह्व गङ्ग नीरु, An 417

परचक्रापल Cfr An 100, 134 Cfr also परचष्टपल, in st 339
below

236 सीहरू "a young lion" Other derivatives in °रू, which are frequently met with in bardic poetry, are खईगरू from खईग "horse", दायिरू from दायी "elephant," वषरू from वष "calf," बाघरू from बाघ "tiger," खरू "son" from ख "body", गामरू "youthful" from गाम "foetus, child" The last-mentioned term is used in Sanskrit under the form गर्भरूप, and therefrom it would seem that in all these derivatives the element °रू is to be linked with Skt °rūpa

241 देद Corresponding to कुँवरौ गुरु देदल in An 335

242 The last line in this stanza has been restored by me with comparative safety with the help of the corresponding line in An 328, which reads जइमलउ धीर पखीर जाणि

244 पञ्चरतन . पाइ Cfr पाँचरतन सफुरी डिम्भ पाइ,
An 330

248 चामठी . Cfr चामणी(sic) सहइ न फूलचोडु, An 406

जइ, as an oblique singular form of the relative pronoun, is peculiar of the Bikaneri Marwari Standard Marwari has

जिण The modern Bikaneri form is जै, जियै For other examples of ऊइ in the poem, see sts 239, 281, 343

251 साहगाँ सिगव "Foremost among the vehicles" Cfr साहण सुगुह, st 260 below Also साहणाँ चर, st 303

261 खीँ वडउ Corresponding to खीमकन्न of An 370

269 कुरीकार Cfr घण घट्टि करावइ कुरी घाउ, An 338 The name कुरीकार is evidently derived from the idea contained in this line

272 आसउ. Corresponding to आसकन्न in An 366

273 अेकगो, for °णइ Cfr also st 276 below

सुवानी चडिय दास, for चडिय सुवानीदास, a split still bolder than पस ओपनि नदि in st 289

277 रिणह्यावड "a cock" Cfr the equivalent Sanskrit form रणायुध in the *Bhojaprabandha*

278 सापत्तजीह, probably "fire" Cfr Skt सप्तजिह्व

जाँवुअउ Cfr जम्बूअहदीप[क*] रत्य जन्न, An 378

282 पट्टि, for पुट्टि (पूठि). Though the latter form is by far the more common in Dmgala, yet the form पट्टि is equally legitimate, seeing that the Sanskrit archetype is षष्ठ For other instances of the use of पट्टि (पठि) cfr पठि जीणु मण्डि, An 382, पठि इन्दु कि चडियउ अइरपनि, An 452

285 मूहवउ The corresponding term in An 373 is सूडहत्य, probably the popular etymological equivalent of the above-mentioned word

286 रिप्यमगिमत्य, lit "the enemy of the jewel-headed (serpent), i e the peacock" Cfr श्री मोर सिग्घ, *An* 355

280 नवलखी, corresponding to नवलखउ in *An* 376

सम्मइ Cfr सम्मइ न थट्टि सुणि विखम माद, *An* 350

291 सद्धन, a poetical form for साधन, the archetype, I believe, of Dingaḷa साधण "a means of conveyance, vehicle horse, elephant, camel, cart, etc"

292 ऊगइ The entire name, as given in *An* 393, is उगरम्मसीद्ध

293 साहण[ईह*]दीवउ The reading साहणदीवउ of *P* falls short of two *mātrās*, hence the emendation That the word to be emendated was साहणदीवउ and no other, is shown by the analogous case of the first line in st 334 below, where the same reading साहणदीवउ occurs in the same position, and the line falls short of two *mātrās* just as in the present case

301 आपइ त्रिणे नक्ख Cfr ठवन्तउ त्रिणे पग्ग, *An* 369, त्रिणे ठवन्ति पाक्ख, *An* 387 Also दइ त्रिणे पग्ग, st 240 below

304 जन्त्या Cfr जन्नया पत्त सामन्न जत्ति, *An* 323

अजइपुर Cfr अजयापुर तिलक्का, *An* 406

305 प्रति, comparative

306 नाटारंभि Cfr नाटारंभ चमकइ गेलि नट्ट, *An* 412

309 पट्टाळ पूर Cfr पट्टाळ गुरुड नव डण्ड पूरि, *An* 421
Cfr also st 314 below

315 नवलखी* अस्सि* is my emendation of the unintelligible and incorrect reading of the MSS (नवल्लासी) Without putting excessive faith in this emendation, which may or may not coincide with what must have been the original reading of the text, I may note that it is corroborated or at least justified by other passages in the poem, where the same words occur in the same position Cfr नवलखी, st 286, and अस्सि, sts 269, 333, 340 In the case of the latter word, however, I must observe that in the three stanzas just mentioned, the reading अस्सि (असि, अस) is evidenced only by *D*, not by *P*, where it is always omitted It is found once in *An*, st 419 Anyhow the word अस्सि is in all these cases used in the same position and in the same function as its synonym तुरी in sts 257, 259, 260, 265, 274, 303, 306, 342 The reason why I have preferred in the present case to supply अस्सि rather than तुरी, is that it is just possible that the copyist has inadvertently written नवल्लासी for नवलखी अस्सि If नवल्लासी could be taken to be the name of the horse, the obvious emendation would be नवल्लासी असि* आसी निमाण, but Bāratha Kīśora Dāna is of opinion that नवल्लासी as the name of a horse is not possible

332 हरिणागल . Cfr हरिणागल अगल हार हस, *An* 415

334 कलियाइ Cfr किति मोरु गिगिनु चीचइ क्लाइ,
An 359

338 काया नह धीजइ Cfr वेसास झाँह न करइ वेसास,
An 376

341 दाहनजन, probably for दाहनयान "the vehicle of the fire, i.e. the wind"

343 विलहिया Cfr विलहितु कियउ सह राईवंस, *An* 428

345 पायेण, an anomalous Sanskritism, analogous to करेण

and वानरेण in Prithi Rāja's *Velī Kṛṣṇa Rukamanī ri*, sts 159, 234

पय्य, सय्य The identical rhymes are found in *An* 419

348 The first line in this stanza has no *vēnasagāi*. Naturally, one feels tempted to read चास in the place of वास, but I have not ventured to make the alteration, firstly because वास gives a good sense, and secondly because there are two or three other lines in the poem in which the rule of the *vēnasagāi* is not complied with

356 प्राण "hardly, as soon as" The word, under the form पाण, is still used colloquially in phrases like देखतां पाण, सुणतां पाण "as soon as (he) saw, as soon as (he) heard", etc प्रमाण, the etymological archetype of the word, is used in the same sense in the phrase पतिपाह सेन दोढइ प्रमाणि in st 209 above

परमेसर . Cfr गरुडासणि चडिउ कि गोपिविन्दु, *An* 431

362 In the fourth line, somewhat analogously to the second line in st 282, the MS *P* seems to read पाग for पानगाँ or पन्नगाँ and thereby makes the line fall short of two *mātrās*. My emendation is, I think, the most probable possible, because it alters very little of the line. The emendation made by the amanuensis of *D* agrees with mine in the general sense, but is gross and arbitrary in that it profoundly alters the structure of the line by inserting two new words (पुङ्ग and खेमाँ), the latter of which is, besides, superfluous

366 कामाल पूठि छोडिय काँठाल Cfr काकियइ जरद छूटइ काँठाल । सेनाउलि दौजइ जीनसाल । *An* 435

367 हईयल, a poetical license for चायल Cfr note to st 103 The Poet might as well have chosen to read here हययल, as he has done in the case of वयन्नर (< वानर) and रयक्खल (< राखल) in st 333

371 With the former hemistich in this stanza cfr

पिड रवि वासरि क्रिसन पक्खि

निय तिथि चउथि निमन्धि । *An* 455

376 साँगुलइ Probably the Sāṅgò mentioned in st 239 as taking on his arm the weight of the battle

394 गल बाह घाति To have the rhyme in the middle of the line we ought to read here गल घाति बाह But it is not certain that the Poet expressly meant to have here an internal rhyme exactly in the middle of the line Cfr the first line of st 393



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